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VOL. IX.—NO. 46. HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S.L.P. NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 11, 1900. PRICE 2 CENTS.

DIET-KITCHEN A'N.

Factories for Squares, and Human Hearts for Pawns.

Contradictions that Philantropists and Freaks Fall into in Their Endeavor to Cover up Social Ulcers with Court-plaster, and Dodge the Social Question. —All of no Avail.

The mode of agitation of the representatives of the S. L. P. has been characterized by "me-toos," "too-toos," as "repulsive." Their statements have been frantically juggled with to cover crookedness, dishonesty and unmanliness, and have always been religiously unsupported by facts

Either the boundless conceit of the nice gentry or their record evidently made it unncessary to get down to the vulgar drudgery of adducing facts as bases for statements. The language of the S. L. P., on the contrary, has been carefully buttressed by facts and is simply recordal, expressing conclusions that the facts themselves mutely strive to utter. It is the language of accurate and honest men, evoluted above the mud and brute. In this work the S. L. P. has piled Pelion on Ossa, all in vain—so far as convincing or regenerating kid-gloved inanes; but valuable—so far as clarifying and strengthening the man in the greasy overalls. Let us, once more, give some facts, showing in one bunch the capitalist and middle classes, and the kid-glove and the labor fakir understudies.

I refer to the following: According to the "N. Y. Sun," of January 17th, at the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the New York Diet Kitchen Association (composed of some of the biggest capitalists of New York), one of its members said that the combined wages of the average tenement house family of five is $4.35 a week (prosperity!); they live in two rooms ("Christian civilization"!); a pint of milk daily must feed three children (the "mercies and blessings" of Bill McKinley's gawd-awmighty!). A woman, sick with pneumonia, with one baby in her lap and rocking the cradle holding another, was sewing the everlasting button-hole (our "free institootions"), and at the age of three—THREE, do you hear?—at the age of three, children started in sewing button-holes at home (oh, slobbering surplus of "Christianity and humanity"!). What does this appalling situation ache to utter? It says:

The working class is robbed and then murdered by inches through the capitalist class having stolen from them the land of the United States and the machinery to work it with, using these two as the upper and nether millstones between which to grind the faces of the poor; using the United States as a great chess board, with the factories as squares and human hearts for pawns; while masses of these pawns, crowded aside from the immediate large capitalist game, are torn by the claws of the weasel middle class. And then, as if that were not enough, they must be powowed over by an association of the robber class for twenty-eight years, and which, though conditions steadily grow worse and the association always avoids the main point (raising wages), takes to itself great praise for its successful failure to do nothing and lying in the way and beclouding, deadening and disheartening the workers, muddling the whole matter over with such unutterably, wearisome contradictions and inaneness as that yesterday of Dr. Rainsford (Pierpont Morgan's pastor), as follows:

"The best plan is to raise the standard of daily life; the standards of living are rising, but wages are not; therefore, to meet this, the people must be taught to promote domestic management." (N. Y. Sun.) That is:

First—The standard of living must be raised;

Second—It is being raised;

Third—It must be lowered.

Such is the absurd mess produced by a man who attempts the impossible, appear to do something for the workers, and yet not to injure the capitalists; to raise the condition of the workers without raising wages, that is, reducing the dividends of the Morgan class!

He, Rainsford, says all progress in these matters must be "slow": it evidently has been: its being the twenty-eighth annual meeting, and conditions worse than before!

Powows of this sort are but crime added to crime: exploitation of flesh and blood, exploitation of mind and soul. Like a butcher in a slaughter-house might strike down an ox with a sledge in the forehead and see to wash its bloody features by the light of the glazing, dying eyes, so the capitalist class plunder the working class, tear their bowels with the hot pincers of hunger, set on fire the brain, and then by their victims' hectic glow illuminate and set off their own moral beauties, their whited sepulchre flesh. As in the days of old Rome and Coriolanus, the plebs said of the patricians: "The business that doth afflict us is but an inventory to particularize their abundance," so may we say of the rich today: Front to front with the workers' pain and hunger they stand, full-blown, oiled and curled, possesed of fabulous wealth, controlling the gigantic appliances of civilization which might be an unspeakable blesing to all, but used by them for robbery and torture, and gazing on their victims' agony, not to assuage it, but to contrast themselves therewith and glorify themselves.

"The poor, thank God, we always have with us," said Andrew Carnegie to-night at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, whither he had gone in company with the great dynamiter John Rockefeller. Felix Adler, "the Modern Saint" of ethical culture, the celebrated Jewish agnostic, together with Jacob H. Schiff, a Jewish millionaire, interested in a dozen corporations for swindling the government and plundering and degrading the working class, bobbed up a few days ago again, trying to make prostitutes change their places of residence, but doing nothing to enable them to live a decent life by knocking the Schiff class off their backs.

These are the gentry our kid-gloved inepts and labor fakir "friends" of labor delight to associate with, in "reform" work, conferences, conventions, "parties," etc.—Debs in his swallow-tail before the millionaire Nineteenth Century Club with Rainsford; Gompers appearing from time to time with these worthies at indignation meetings, etc., and the whole crew by indirection, insinuation, implication and failure to squarely nail capitalist crime and criminals, shielding them from the judgment of the working class.

Will these things always last? No. As well attempt to floor over and hold down and break the Mississippi or to crowd down and back the great river of the human race. In one case as in the other, the greater the effort to confine, the greater the resultant damming up and the power to burst through. The concentration of capital, the increase in population and in the misery and experience of the working class, point to the day as near at hand. The old prophet said: "My spirit will not always strive." He must have had pouring through his mind some great social current; at any rate, so it is with the spirit of the working class: it will not always plead. Through its conscious agents, the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A., it is prepared to render judgment: it will call the entire capitalist class to account; it will call the whole roll-call individual by individual, if necessary, with all their mass of satellites. The Beast of Prosperity shall not be allowed to lie in the pathway of progress, nor with muddy and bloody feet trample the flowers of civilization.

B. F. KEINARD.

Prosperity Items.

The Wm. Skinner Co. of Holyoke, is a large cloth manufactory.

In 1890, its silk weavers operated looms 21 inches wide, and received five cents a yard.

To-day a weaver has to operate two double looms, and receives eight cents per double yard. The work is more intensive, it is harder, and the wages are less than ten years ago, while Wm. Skinner has become a millionaire since 1874, when he started with nothing.

* * *

In the Merrick Thread Mill, the operatives get one cent for winding 30 spools of cotton, which sell for 5 cents apiece at retail.

The Merricks are millionaires. Recently the wages of the winders were reduced, the girls went on strike and the company settled for half the reduction.

* * *

There also have been strikes in the Alpaca Mill, the Connor Worsted Mill, and the Lyman Cotton Mills. The employees asked to have the old rates restored that were reduced in 1895. The companies settled every time, but the employees are suspicious that they are not getting what they think is their due. There will be more strikes.

* * *

In 1897 the Keiting Wheel Co. moved to Willimantic, Con., where that town built a $100,000 factory for the concern on condition that the company pay back $10,000 a year.

Two payments have been made, and the company is liable to shut down for good and go to some other field of exploitation.

R.

By a vote of 70 to 9, the Lorraine Mill operatives decided to join the S. T. & L. A. This vote was obtained in the teeth of the labor-fakir Hart, of New Bedford, who did what he could to prevent it. But pure and simpledom was pummeled into pulp by Comrade Chas. Kroll, of Providence.

That class, which you have enriched, keeps you in poverty. That class, which you have raised to power, keeps you in subjection.

Its maladministration of affairs, public and private, is stupendous; its corruption, notorious; its despotism, intolerable.

You have given it the earth and everything on it. You are its tenants at will; its wage-slaves when at work, and mere vagrants trespassing on its planet when out of work.—From "What Is Socialism?" See advt. on page 2.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

CALL FOR GENERAL VOTE

On the Place for Holding the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of 1900.

To the Sections of the S. L. P.:

Greeting:—You are hereby called upon to have your members take a vote on the nominations made for the place of holding the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party.

The following cities have been placed in nomination:

New York:

—— by the following Sections in
CALIFORNIA: Los Angeles, San José, Riverside and San Francisco;
COLORADO: Pueblo and Olathe;
CONNECTICUT: Bridgeport, New Haven, West Haven, So. Norwalk, New London and Milford;
INDIANA: Evansville and Indianapolis;
MARYLAND: Baltimore;
MASSACHUSETTS: Somerville, Peabody, Lynn, Haverhill, New Bedford, Fall River, Chelsea, Holyoke, and Boston;
MICHIGAN: Detroit;
MINNESOTA: St. Paul;
MISSOURI: St. Louis;
NEW JERSEY: Hudson Co., Essex Co., and Union Co.;
NEW YORK: Yonkers, Albany, Richmond Co., Peekskill, Rochester, Troy, New York, and Buffalo;
OHIO: Canton, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Collinswood, and Butler;
PENNSYLVANIA: Philadelphia, Houtzdale, and Scranton I;
RHODE ISLAND: Pawtucket and Central Falls;
VIRGINIA: Richmond; and
WASHINGTON: Seattle and Tacoma.——51 SECTIONS.

Pittsburg, Pa.:

—— by the following Section in
COLORADO: Denver;
CONNECTICUT: New Britain and Hartford;
ILLINOIS: Jacksonville;
KENTUCKY: Louisville;
MASSACHUSETTS: Everett;
MINNESOTA: Minneapolis;
NEW YORK: Sing Sing;
OHIO: Salineville; and
PENNSYLVANIA: Erie, Wilkinsburg, Stoneboro, McKeesport, Reading, Patton, Pittsburgh, and Grove City.——17 SECTIONS.

Buffalo:

—— by the following Section in
CONNECTICUT: Rockville II;
ILLINOIS: Chicago;
MASSACHUSETTS: Woburn;
NEBRASKA: Lincoln;
NEW YORK: Auburn and Gloversville;
RHODE ISLAND: Woonsocket and Providence;
TEXAS: San Antonio; and
WISCONSIN: Milwaukee.——10 SECTIONS.

Chicago:

—— by the following Section in
ARIZONA: Phoenix;
MINNESOTA: Duluth;
OHIO: Columbus;
PENNSYLVANIA: Bridgeville;
UTAH: Salt Lake City; and
WASHINGTON: Pasco.——6 SECTIONS.

Providence, R. I.:

—— by the following Sections in
MASSACHUSETTS: Lawrence, Taunton, and Pittsfield; and
NEW YORK: College Point.——4 SECTIONS.

Syracuse, N. Y.:

—— by the following Sections in
NEW YORK: Syracuse, Schenectady, and Utica.——3 SECTIONS.

Boston, Mass.:

—— by the following Section in
KENTUCKY: Newport; and
MASSACHUSETTS: Malden.——2 SECTIONS.

Cleveland, O.:

—— by the following Section in
OHIO: Akron and
PENNSYLVANIA: Suterville.——2 SECTIONS.

Columbus, O.:

—— by the following Section in
INDIANA: Richmond.——1 SECTION.

Denver, Colo.:

—— by the following Section in
WASHINGTON: Whatcom.——1 SECTION.

Newark, N. J.:

—— by the following Section in
NEW JERSEY: Passaic Co.——1 SECTION.

St. Louis, Mo.:

—— by the following Section in
ILLINOIS: Collinsville.——1 SECTION.

Organizers of Sections will please submit this vote at the next regular meeting of their respective Sections, enter the vote in the space opposite the name of the city, or cities, for which such votes have been cast, and report the result of the vote not later than Saturday, March 31, 1900.

Voting Blank.

	Vote cast.
NEW YORK, N. Y.	.....
PITTSBURG, PA.	.....
BUFFALO, N. Y.	.....
CHICAGO, ILL.	.....
PROVIDENCE, R. I.	.....
SYRACUSE, N. Y.	.....
BOSTON, MASS.	.....
CLEVELAND, O.	.....
COLUMBUS, O.	.....
DENVER, COLO.	.....
NEWARK, N. J.	.....
ST. LOUIS, MO.	.....

The reports must be properly signed by the Organizer and the Secretary of the Section, and give the date of the meeting, as follows:

Name of Section voting.....Date of meeting.....
Organizer .....Secretary .....

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.
HENRY KUHN, National Secretary,
61 Beekman street, New York City. (Box 1576.)

While the Socialist Labor Party aims at nothing short of the transfer, as soon as possible, of all the means of production, transportation and distribution from the Capitalist Class, which has appropriated them, to the Commonwealth, which has produced them, and, therefore, is alone entitled to them, certain demands are in the meantime presented in its platform, both as first steps in the aforesaid direction and with a view to immediate improvement of the conditions of labor.—From "What is Socialism?" See advt. on page 2.

The English translation of Karl Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx's picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply, Labor News Co., 147 E. 23d st., N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

In the midst of plenty many of you are starving. In the midst of natural wealth and mechanical means waiting idly for the hand of Labor, many of you are deprived of employment, while those to whom work is given must toil increasingly for a decreasing pittance. The more you produce, the less you get. Why?

Simply because that plenty of your own creation, those machines of your own make, and Nature itself, the common inheritance of men, have been appropriated by a class—the capitalist class.—From "What Is Socialism?" See advt. on page 2.

Frequent inquiries come to headquarters from all parts of the country as to the reliability of one J. Wilson Becker. To one and all the answer is: "Look out for him; he is N. G."

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

SUPPLEMENTAL

Letter on the Miners' Trial at Vienna, Ill.

The Hopeless Conflict of Private Interests that Affect the Views of the Middle Class —The Workingman Taken to be Fit for Hanging or not, According to Assessments.

VIENNA, Ill., Jan. 1900.

Mr. John Barney.

Dear Fellow-Toiler:—You will remember that in all my letters to you I have laid particular stress upon the middle class in their effort to confuse and mislead the wage class. That, in this respect, I have endeavored to show that they are more dangerous to us than even the big capitalists, and I think you are convinced that this stand is irrefutably fortified with events of this trial. Even more than all this, the very verdict of the jury adds evidence in fortifying the fact that this class on every hand confuses and misleads the workingman.

You will also remember that the jury was composed mostly of small farmers, and that I identified it as a capitalist jury. Not only this, but the whole proceedings proved the court itself to be capitalist. Up to the point of the verdict your craftsmen agreed with me. But when the jury rendered an acquittal many of the miners said it was "all a mistake as to the jury being capitalistic." "It has now turned out," they said, "to be a workingman's jury." I write you this, my last letter, to show what kind of workingman's jury it really was.

For three weeks I have traveled in mud and rain over Johnson and Williamson counties to gather evidence for you that you might be clear as to what kind of people compose the jury that acquitted your fellow-miners. These small farmers are divided as to the quantity of land they own; on one hand are those who own from 40 to 100 acres, and those who own several hundred acres. There was one farmer at whose home I especially called. He was an exceptionally intelligent man and well read on the topics of the day. This farmer lived in Williamson county, where the strike riot occurred. For the reason that they thought they could not get an impartial jury they had the case transferred from Williamson to Johnson county. As Williamson county must pay all the costs of both trials, I asked this farmer how much the tax would be on his county. He said it would reach at least $100,000. I then asked if the large farmers (one or more hundred acres) sympathized with the striking miners. "Sympathy!" exclaimed the farmer. "With few exceptions," he continued, "they would hang them without judge or jury."

I asked how about the small farmer (40 to 100 acres). "As a general rule," he answered, "they are greatly in sympathy with the miners." In further prompting him, he said: "The feeling for and against the strikers arises from taxation. Both the small and large farmers have a very bitter feeling towards the monopolists (capitalists). The small farmer having to pay only about $3 as his share of the $100,000 tax, feels it not enough to affect his hatred against the monopolist. The large farmer, having to pay about $20 as his share of the tax, is all riled in having to pay $20 for something he had nothing to do with, and consequently he forgets all about the monopolists."

"Now let me see," I said, enquiringly, "the difference between $20 and $3 is $17. Then, if the small farmer had $17 added to his $3 tax, he would hang the strikers. If the large farmer had his $20 tax reduced $17 he would acquit the strikers. In other words, the hanging and acquitting is simply a matter of $17. Or we can say, a $20 tax is enough to hang a man, but a $3 is not."

"W-e-l-l," the farmer drawled out in a solemn tone, seemingly stalled, "w-e-l-l, I don't like to acknowledge it," he continued, "but I reckon it's about that way."

Now, John, this middle class has got our necks down pretty cheap. But over in Johnson county they have got the price down to half of $17. You see, in the costs of these trials Johnson county is paid by Williamson county in its scrip, which is worth fifty cents on the dollar. Thus you see the difference of the tax between the small and large farmers in Johnson county is only one-half as much as in Williamson county had the trial not been transferred to Johnson. Yes, this may be a workingman's jury. But I now think we see what KIND of a workingman's jury. A kind that values our necks at only $8.50!

This jury of small farmers did not acquit your craftsmen for the interest they have in the wage class, but to take their spite out on the monopolists, as they call them. The whole middle class are like the Irish policeman, who unmercifully beat his friend: "I do not bate you," said the policeman, "'cause I 'ate you, but to show my 'thority." On another occasion, when he hugged this same friend's mother-in-law, the policeman explained himself by saying: "I do not hug you 'cause I love you, but to show your son-in-law that I 'ate him."

This time the middle-class jury have hugged the strikers, not because they loved you, but to show the capitalists that they hate them. The next time they will probably beat you, not that they hate you, but to show their authority in saving a $20 tax.

(Continued on page 3.)

R-R. RELIGION.

The Y. M. C. A. Department of the Pennsylvania Rail Road.

The Men "Suaded" Into it—Made to Yield More Wool by Acquiring Greater Proficiency and then Kept Docile by the Danger of Losing their Pension by Being Discharged.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—J. R. Root's article, "Fishing for Organs," in THE PEOPLE of the 28th holds up to our gaze the Rev. Updegraph, of Pittsburg, Pa., one of those sycophants wearing the livery of the Church in which to serve the capitalist. Supplementing that article I wish to give a few additional points of more than ordinary interest concerning the "religious racket," as it is worked here by the P. R R..

The Pennsylvania Railroad Department Young Men's Christian Association is as much a part of the Company's plant as is the Broad Street station or the Altoona shops. The officials of the Company, from president down, are also the officials of the Y. M. C. A. Of course, "that is only a coincidence." An employé "doesn't have to belong" to the Y. M. C. A.—"there is no compulsion about the matter"; only, in some mysterious way, you come in contact with an unseen current that conveys to your intelligence the information that it will be to the advantage of your MATERIAL WELFARE to join the Y. M. C. A.

I presume the organization was founded to develop the mental and moral character of the young men, to win them to Jesus as their God and Saviour, and, in consequence, we have the "religious work" with all the hypocritism which naturally flows therefrom.

But aside from that, one of the P. R. R. methods of accomplishing our souls' salvation is by "Mechanical Instruction" on

AIR BRAKES,
LUBRICATION,
VALVE MOTION,
INJECTORS,
STEAM HEAT, ETC.

The "Penn. R. R. Men's News" says of this work:

The value of the work being done in this department may be judged from the fact that an average of more than a thousand visits a month have been made to the Air Branke plant by engineers and firemen since the equipment was put in place. The Instructor in the Air Brake Car paid tribute to the usefulness of our Air Brake department, after examining a class of men who had attended our classes, by remarking that he found those men who had taken advantage of the classes at the Y. M. C. A. were better informed than any set of men he had yet examined.

The moral of which is, Join the Y. M. C. A. Then we have the "Educational Department," in which the juniors are taught the clerical branches: Penmanship, artithmetic, telegraphy, etc. They are also training the juniors to become proficient in the use of a typewriter, which, eliminating the skilled penman in the making of waybills, enables the Company to fill the places of men with boys at half the cost for labor.

As to the "Pension Department" of the road, it is true, as J. R. Root pertinently remarks, while the capitalist papers have lauded the Company's philanthropy beyond the skies, the fact remains that not one of the beneficiaries "but retired" broken-hearted, misery and want staring most of them in the face. The following extract from the pension regulations is eloquent of the whole:

EIGHT.—No action which shall now or hereafter be taken in connection with the origin or furtherance of a Pension Department or Plan shall be held or construed to give any officer, agent or employee a RIGHT to be retained in the service or become entitled to pension allowances; but, on the contrary, each company may discharge any officer, agent, or employee at any time, when in its judgment the interests of the Company so require, without liability for pension or for other allowances save only salary or wages then earned and unpaid.

AGE LIMIT.

No person shall be taken into the service of the Company who is over thirty-five years of age; except that, with the approval of the Board of Directors—

FIRST.—Former employees may be re-employed within a period of three years from the time of their leaving the service;

SECOND.—Persons may, irrespective of age limit, be employed where the service for which they are needed requires professional or other SPECIAL qualifications.

The Company has also in operation an insurance department for the "benefit" of its employés. It is called the "Voluntary Relief Association." Membership in it is not compulsory, but the members of it are given the preference in dull times and otherwise favored. If a member leaves the service of the Company or is discharged he forfeits the premiums paid.

All the great railroads are taking up the insurance department scheme. That of one road is, I am told, compulsory. The companies not only find this scheme an excellent thing to keep the wage slaves docile, but a paying investment as well. This is about the way it works: A man is insured, say for $1,000; during the year the company keeps out of his wages, say $30, half of which is turned over to the insurance company, with which the railroad company does business; the other half the railroad company keeps as payment for "collecting." The insurance company then gives the railroad company a $1,250 policy; the railroad company in turn writes a policy of its own to the insured for $1,000, so that when a member dies the railroad company makes $250; —why should these companies be in any hurry to introduce the automatic coupler and other life-saving devices?!?

Great are the schemes by which the capitalist makes his steals!

Against all these agencies of the Com-

(Continued on Page 3.)

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898	82,204
In 1899	**85,231**

Were half the power that fills the world with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts
Given to redeem the human mind from error,
There were no need of arsenals or forts.
LONGFELLOW.

"LAW AND ORDER."

What "Law and Order" under capitalism means may be learned from the drama that is being and has been performed for some weeks in the State of Kentucky.

The Louisville & Nashville railroad represents "monopoly" in the State in the eyes of the middle class. Against this monopoly the small labor-fleecing 16 to 1 middle-class was in arms (metaphorically speaking). The former ranked itself, as a matter of course under the banner of the Republican party, the latter under that of the Democratic party; and, before long, the two stood literally in arms against each other. In the fray, the Democratic claimant to the governorship was shot and killed, while the Republican claimant surrounded himself with a cordon of bayonets to prevent a similar "accident" from happening to himself, and entertained his troops chasing the Democratic members of the Legislature up and down the streets of Frankfort to prevent their meeting.

Thus the conflict of the interests of these two sub-divisions of the capitalist or labor-exploiting class have thrown the State of Kentucky into turmoil; violence, the trampling of human rights, crime,—all are now rampant in Kentucky.

The saying thus holds true that, timid though Capital may be, its timidity is that sort of timidity that breeds the greatest excesses; that in the pursuit of profit, i. e., of fleecings from the working class, there is no amount of disorder, turbulence and strife that Capital will not instigate—even at the risk of its own neck.

HOLYOKE'S CONTRIBUTION.

Scores of books, essays, articles or speeches on what municipalization means, when carried on by the capitalist class in power, will not be as expressive and convincing as the simple spectacle that Holyoke, Mass., is just now furnishing on the subject.

Some years ago, the Massachusetts Legislature enacted a statute enabling municipalities to asume their gas or electric plants. What with the objections raised thereto from some capitalist, and with the support from "Reform" quarters, the new departure was heralded as "a decided step towards Socialism." Socialists, however, at least the well-balanced, remained unmoved; "pig-headedly" they insisted that the new departure, if new at all, was new only in that it would place in the exploiters' hands some new means of oppressing or of cheating the working class. The Socialist position was, in essence, this: "For municipalization to at all benefit the working class, or be even a starter in that direction, it must be conducted under the breath of the revolutionary, the class-conscious working class itself; conducted by the capitalist class, the thing is a snare and a delusion, and it will develop into any of many capitalist manœuvres." In several instances—the Post Office, the Brooklyn Bridge, etc., etc.—the Socialist point was proved. The evidence now furnished by Holyoke is yet the best of all.

Yielding to the pressure of "Reformers" and, no doubt, also of capitalist stock-jobbers, the municipal government of Holyoke submitted to a vote of the people of the city whether they would assume their own lighting plant. The answer was in the affirmative with an overwhelming majority. Did the municipal government proceed to work? No; yes. They did not, in the way they would, had that government been in the hands of the class-conscious working class, or in the way they would have felt driven to proceed had a workingman, class-conscious, revolutionary pulse beaten in that referendum vote, instead of the sluggish pulse of poltroon "Reform" that animated it. The way the Holyoke municipal goverment proceeded to work was so as to scuttle the vote,—very much in the way that, some fifty years ago, the French capitalist class in power did with the "Socialistic" attempt at public work houses, and incidentally make out of it all it could for the capitalists.

A "hearing" was ordered to determine the "cost of the plant"; this hearing was dragged along, and along, until it alone cost $30,000, and the estimate which it set upon the plant was $700,000. Arrived at this point, the Board of Aldermen decided to beg leave of the Legislature to re-submit the question to a referendum, in other words, ask the people whether they meant what they said at the previous referendum.

The Legislature may or may not grant the petition; the second referendum, if held, may or may not sustain the first; and if it does, some more protracted hearings will be held, furnishing some more fat fees to capitalist parasites, and in the meantime allowing the lighting companies to go on sucking the marrow out of their plants till there is nothing but a cripple plant left to be bought at $700,000,—the swollen price of the robust plant. Then there will come a second howl, this time from the tax-paying "Reformers" themselves, against so "ruinous a bargain," and the end—just as in the French experiment—will be to discredit Socialism by an attempt that was no more Socialism than the grunt of a pig is the note of the nightingale.

The class-conscious workers will eschew "municipalizations" and any and all things connected thereewith or tending thereto, as the experienced, wary trout eschews the luring fly-bait. The municipal programme of the Socialist Labor Party hews clear the safe path to take. No "municipalization" is worth the slightest effort that is not banked upon those lines. Not unless the municipalization demand goes hand in hand with the demand for placing the industry to be municipalized in the hands of the workers; in other words, not unless the vigorous revolutionary (and revolutionary because class-conscious) pulse of the working class throbs in the demand, is there any safety in the move.

The intelligent working class of Holyoke should now cross its arms with disdain at the proposed referendum, and contemptuously tell the swindling capitalist politicians, together with their weak-kneed "Reform" dupes:

"This is your funeral; it is nothing to us. We will none of it."

And, turning to their own class, utter the warning:

"Here you have the proof of the folly of 'Reform'; fall in with us; only upon the platform of the Socialist Labor Party is there any 'municipalization' to be gained that is worth the trouble!"

ENDORSING THE ALLIANCE AND THE PARTY.

Within the last thirty days two Locals of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance have surrendered their charters; one, the Glass-Workers' Local Alliance in Jeanette, Pa., the other the Rockvale, Colo., Mixed Alliance, mainly composed of coal miners. In both cases the charter is surrendered for the identical cause. In Jeanette, the glass-workers were literally told by the employer to "throw the —— —— Socialists overboard," and were ordered to join the A. F. of L., while in Rockvale, the coal miners were informed that connection with the Alliance would cost them their jobs, but were told they were free to join the Western Labor Union. Is this disheartening? To the Comrades who, with a sigh, surrendered their charter in Jeanette and Rockvale, as well as to the Comrades everywhere else, we say: "No; this, so far from being discouraging, is a source of encouragement: it demonstrates the soundness of the premises from which the S. T. & L. A. starts, and the wisdom of its tactical aims."

The readiness of the fleecing class to have its fleeced workers join such fakirled organizations as the A. F. of L. and W. L. U.; the anxiety of the fleecers' class to drive their employees into the bondage of the Gomperses and Coatses sufficiently attests to the worthlessness of the one and the crookedness of the other. That such organizations cannot benefit the working class, are, in fact, not labor organizations proper, goes without saying.

Again, that the economic condition of the workers can make no progress except under cover of the protecting cannon of a strong and growing political party of class-conscious workingmen, is proven by the compulsion that the Alliance men of Jeanette and Rockvale felt under to obey their fleecers' order.

Here are Alliance premises and principles proven, demonstrated and endorsed.

The economic movement is the only palliative for the working class worth considering. This palliative cannot materialize until the Socialist Labor Party acquires a more commanding position than it holds to-day. Under cover of its batteries and the increasing havoc made by them in the political breastworks of the capitalist class, the workers in unions will be able to resist capitalist encroachments attempted upon them in the shop, and may even attempt and succeed in encroaching upon the employer's fleecings; and thus the economic organization and the political would act and react upon each other, each stimulating the other's progress.

But such progress is impossible except backed up by economic as well as political bodies of the working class, both organized class-consciously, and accordingly moving in perfect accord.

The occurrences at Jeanette and Rockvale help point emphatically to the urgent need of pushing forward with vigor both the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A.

"LABOR CHAMPION" PRINCE.

Mr. Samuel Prince, who advertised himself last election as a "Labor Champion," and whom the heelers of Tammany boosted into the Assembly, has made his début in his true rôle. As a champion of Labor? Bless you, no; but as a champion of small-fry politicians.

A bill was introduced in the Assembly intending to regulate the fees in municipal courts in such a way that employees suing for less than $50 be free from paying fees. The effect of this bill is, among others, to get around the marshal. Under the bill any one, a friend of the plaintiff, for instance, could serve the summons. No sooner was the bill in than Champion Prince smelled danger to his rum-hole friends, and he leaped to their assitance with an amendment the effect of which is to leave the summons in the hands of the marshal, and have him collect his fees from the city!

Champion Prince will next election be surely championed with twice the vigor of last election by the gentlemen whose fees he is trying to save; but it is just possible that the increasing number of workingmen will be increasingly enlightened on the nature of the championship of this prince of fakirs, and dump him into oblivion.

The third shot, or the documents printed on the fourth page of this issue in the initiatory steps of the action of Section New York against the "Volkszeitung" are of a different nature from those of last week. They pitchfork the foe from another side. Like all the preceding ones, these documents are valuable history. They are additional sign-posts to direct the workers, lest they be robbed of the weapons that they build up to fight the enemy with. Section New York's ownership of the "Volkszeitung" is there demonstrated. And also is demonstrated how a pack of reactionists got into possession, thanks to the Section's confidence hitherto. But the wrong will be redressed.

The Secretary of the Anti-Trust Conference is one Henry B. Martin.

And who is Henry B. Martin? Henry B. Martin is the hired man of John B. Goodnow.

And who is John B. Goodnow? John B. Goodnow is the Minnesota hired man of Mark Hanna.

! ! ! !

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Having launched upon the waters of "Empire," we are acquiring all the habits of the trade. The publishing false bulletins about victories unwon, the treating with polygamous sultans, etc., etc., all these habits which England has caused her people to acquire a taste for are also becoming ours. In this connection, the "Idaho Tribune" says well:

It is a specimen of the reliability of Philippine "news" that a few weeks ago Aguinaldo's wife was killed; then it was announced she had surrendered, and a little later she was killed again. But it just occurs to us that perhaps Aguinaldo, learning of the success of the Sultan of Sulu, has commenced to be a polygamist in order to secure "imperial" clemency and a pension if captured.

The London, Eng., "Justice" is, without knowing it, holding up the mirror to our American British-loving shoddyocracy, who are whooping it up here for "England's great fight in behalf of humanity in South Africa." It says:

It is understood that the war in South Africa was provoked by a widespread Dutch conspiracy to overthrow British dominion at the Cape. There is not the slightest evidence of this; indeed, all the evidence points the other way. Even the tactics of the Boers, who, had there been any such conspiracy, should have taken the offensive long before they moved at all, goes to show the absurdity of the whole pretence. But it serves the purpose of an excuse for the war now others have been discredited. And after all there is this amount of ground for the theory, that in view of the condition of other parts of our "glorious Empire," the Cape Dutch might be reasonably anxious to escape from British domination lest they fall into a similarly evil plight. In India—our great and glorious Empire in the East—millions of pople are literally dying of famine. In spite of rigorous censorship and the conspiracy of silence which generally prevails with regard to Indian affairs, reports of the most seriously alarming character are coming from the affected districts. Already the ditress has increased so enormously, and the numbers seeking relief on the Government works are so great that the authorities have been compelled to reduce the amount paid to the people on these works. What that means it is quite impossible to convey by words, and can only be appreciated by those who know the miserable condition of these poor people even at the best of times. They surely have reason to bless British rule, seeing that this famine, no more than others of recent years, is not really caused by a scarcity of food, but by a scarcity of the means of buying food due entirely to the continual drain upon India of the Imperial Government and its hangers-on.

Lectures.

FEB. 8.—Thos. A. Hickey, "Plain Words to New Jersey Machinists; Monkey-wrench and Otherwise"; Raab's Hall, Bloomfield avenue, above Orange st., Bloomfield, N. J.
FEB. 11.—F. Silverman, "The Survival of the Fittest," 414 E. 71st street, New York.
FEB. 11.—Thos. Curran, "Objections to Socialism," Textile Hall, Olneyville sq., Providence, R. I.
FEB. 11.—Arthur Keep, "Socialism," Club Rooms, 169 East 109th street, New York.
FEB. 11.—Julian Pierce, "Some Objections to Socialism Answered," Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street, Brooklyn.
FEB. 11.—Julius Bacher, "Capitalism," 313 Gratiot ave., Detroit, Mich.
FEB. 11.—Musical and Literary Entertainment, 1820 Champa street, Denver, Colo.
FEB. 16.—Thomas Hickey, "Uncompromising Socialism," 1916 De Kalb ave., Brooklyn.
FEB. 18.—George Hasseler, "Can Trades Unions Solve the Labor Problem?" 313 Gratiot avenue, Detroit.
FEB. 18.—J. Warner Mills, "Initiative and Referendum," 1820 Champa street, Denver, Colo.
FEB. 18.—Bernard Hughes, "Blind Samsons, Ancient and Modern," 414 E. 71st st., N. Y.
FEB. 18.—Thos. Donahue, "Transition," Textile Hall, Olneyville sq., Providence, R. I.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

Debs' Louisville 'Herald and Souvenir."

The "great white chief" of the Socialist (?) Democratic party, who carries the headquarters of the S. D. P. under his hat, and whose journeyings are ordered by L. W. Rogers, the notorious "independent" politician of Chicago, is perambulating the country, holding up central labor unions and other bodies afflicted with a desire to disconnect themselves and others from their surplus wealth.

In London, Ontario, lately Debs was billed to speak at the Opera House, seats 25 and 35 cents; total paid attendance, 62.

Before his apearance, the following arrangements were made: The Trades and Labor Council had to pay $100, then $50 for rent of Opera House.

After the meeting Rogers tried to sell photos of 'Gene' at 25 cents per photo, but the crowd stuck at that. Perhaps at some other dime museum they would have paid 10 or 15 cents for the photo of the Fat Boy or the Living Skeleton, but Debs does not seem to trot in the same class of freaks.

In Hamilton, Ontario, same story, with the result that the weird idea is agitating the minds of the simple denizens of those towns that Debs is working some kind of a graft.

Peculiar and shady are some of the characters who have had charge of the meetings in Canada, but it remains for those in charge of his meeting at Louisville, Ky., to cap the climax.

A large circular, similar to one page of a newspaper, was printed and circulated, the title of which was:

"DEBS) Herald and
) Souvenir."

The front page contained what purported to be a "Brief Biography," story of Debs' visit to Delmonicos, advertisements of two breweries and an "ad" of a flour merchant offering to give a year's subscription to the Repeal of Reason with every barel sold.

On the last page, under the heading, "From our Friends," were the advertisements of seventeen saloons, six "concert halls," notorious dives, two breweries and, last but not least, the "ad" of a dive kept by a woman.

On the same page, under the caption, "Why He Lectures," it is stated that Debs "has, too, the double purpose of discharging a debt of money borrowed to test the constitutional rights of labor in the struggle above referred to." (This "Debs Herald and Souvenir" is in this office for inspection.)

It is certainly queer that after five years, and also after the collection of considerable money from the working class that was used for his defence—Mr. Debs should, "after refusing offers of $10,000" for "a short lecture tour," now sport a manager and advance agent securing money from such remarkable sources to pay off a debt but lately known to exist.

The only stock-in-trade Mr. Debs, "the Lasalle of the Kangaroos," has is the fact that he was supposed to have been a martyr.

He plays upon that reputation and attempts thereby to keep himself before the public. But the palpable effrontery of the whole thing, the exorbitant charges for the so-called lectures, and the all too evident anxiety of Rogers to get all that the "tariff will allow," is pushing the greatest "sentimentalist with a grievance against certain individuals" this country has ever known, into the odium he so well deserves.

Starting out in '92 with a great cry of "unity among the workers" on his lips, calling upon all railroad men to organize, irrespective of craft, in one grand union of the whole, he proceeded to attempt to break up the only railroad organization of that kind in the United States—that of the employees of the Union Pacific R. R.—by organizing rival unions of "wipers," "firemen" and other subdivisions, thus breaking up the solidarity previously existing.

Again coming in '97 with the cry of "harmony," "unity," "peace and concord," he attempted to pose as a leader (?) of Socialism in this country, trying to break up the stalwart S. L. P. But therein he made his mistake.

No amount of brass and the glitter therefrom can blind the class-conscious man, no cheap talk of "martyrdom" suffered in a nicely furnished room in Woodstock jail, will "catch" the unterrified who have gone to jail and imprisonment as a matter of course.

No senile talk of love and peace, when there is no peace, can swerve the militant Socialist from his path, nothing short of a display of fitness for the job will cause him to accept a leader; nothing short of absolute rectitude towards the movement will do with him. This poor Debs has found out. Failing in all things heretofore, he will fail in the business of "lecturer." It is now a scramble for dough, and the shibboleth must be "get dough we must," with the chances to get it growing ever less. Imitator always Debs has been, and always has he been found lacking in that. In this his last effort at imitation success is all the time receding.

Out of the slums will come the last armies of capitalism, out of the concert hall and brothel come the miasmas of capitalism, putrefying and killing. It is well that this charlatan should so surround himself.

ARTHUR KEEP.

The discoveries of the materialist conception of history and the secret of Capitalist Production through Surplus Value, we owe to Marx. With them, Socialism became a Science.—FREDERICK ENGELS.

Every Socialist Should Have a Portrait of

Karl Marx,

the man who made Socialism a Science, and who first marshaled the forces of the Working Class for the overthrow of Capitalism. We have recently published a beautiful

LITHOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT

IN BLACK AND TINT

of the great teacher of Modern Socialism. This portrait is the work of one of the foremost lithographic artists in New York (a member of Local Alliance 170, S. T. & L. A.), who contributed his work gratis for the benefit of the Party, thus enabling us to sell the portrait at the low price of

THIRTY CENTS.

Every Socialist should have one of these portraits, and every Section should push their sale.

Single copies, 30 cents.
Five to ten copies, 20 cents each.
Over ten copies, 15 cents each.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,
147 E. 23d Street, New York City.

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

Question Answered by the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P.

Everyone is defining Socialism nowadays. The yellow journals are juggling with the term, the reformers are elucidating it, and the sky pilots are taking a fling at it. All of them introduce their rhapsodies with the clause: "Socialism as I understand it is this"—and their understanding of the term is then given in well-rounded phrases. The yellow journal will define Socialism as "any order of society that increases human happiness." The reformer will understand it as meaning "any social order that increases human liberty," and the sky pilot will assert that it is the reign of the devil personified.

It is interesting to turn from the gibberish of these three closely allied persons and get from an authoritative source an idea in brief as to what is meant by the term Socialism. Some time ago the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party prepared a leaflet entitled "What Is Socialism?" The inside pages contain the platform of the Socialist Labor Party adopted at its last national convention, and the outside pages are devoted to instructive comments on the demands of the platform.

As to what Socialism is, the National Executive Committee refers the inquirer to the platform, and the platform, after calling attention to the contradictions existing in capitalist society, starts off with these two striking paragraphs:

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty, and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

Then come other paragraphs giving more details of the contradictions existing in capitalist society, and the platform closes with the following appeal:

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war, and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

Volumes might be written without giving a more cogent idea of Socialism than is given in these three paragraphs from the platform of the Socialist Labor Party. The contrast between the machinery of government and the machinery of production is clear and striking, while the "plan" of the Socialist Republic is broadly outlined in the call to the wage-workers.

One page of the comments on the platform develops the class struggle and the proper use of the ballot. The other page of comments was prepared expressly for the impetuous man who wants to know what we are going to do first. It is entitled "First Steps in Socialism," and explains the more important immediate demands of the Party for improving the condition of labor.

"What Is Socialism?" is published in English, in German, in French, and in Italian. It is admirably adapted for agitation, and every Section and every member of the Party should be well supplied.

Price, $1.50 per thousand.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,
147 East 23d Street, New York City.

The Comrades of New York and vicinity are reminded that there is to be a DAILY PEOPLE festival, arranged by Section New York, to be held at the Grand Central Palace, Sunday, March 25th. The individual efforts to make the festival the success that it should be, must not be left for the last moment. Fall to early.

Socialism in Europe

is striking terror to the monarchies and republics from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, and from the Ural to the Atlantic.

An accurate account of Socialism of Europe, its history and development, is now for the first time accessible to American readers. The last national convention of the Socialist Labor Party instructed the National Executive Committee to have prepared a book which would give the American people a reliable history of International Socialism and keep them fully informed on the facts of the irresistible advance. Lucien Sanial was instructed to proceed with the work. He has recently completed the task, and the

Socialist Almanac

is now for sale. It is a volume of 230 pages. The first part is historical, and gives a detailed history of Socialism in Europe under the following heads:

Socialism in Germany.
Socialism in Belgium.
Socialism in Italy.
Socialism in Spain.
Socialism in Austria.
Socialism in Poland.

The second part of the Almanac contains instructive statistical articles on every subject that concerns the working class. Here are a few of the topics discussed:

The Classes.—Distribution of Wealth.—Progress of Bankruptcy.—The Trusts.—Female and Child Labor.—Agriculture.—Manufactures.—Savings Banks.—Financial Statistics.—Strikes and Lockouts.—Railroad Finances, Labor and Accidents.—National Banks.—Mines and Mining.—Growth of Socialist Labor Party in the United States.

Every Socialist and every student should have a copy of the Socialist Almanac. It is an authority in all disputes, and will settle every argument.

Price, 50 cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,
147 East 23d Street, New York City.

FREE LECTURES

ARRANGED BY THE

Yorkville Agitation Committee
S. L. P.

Every Sunday Evening, 8 P. M. at 414 E. 71st STREET.

SUBJECTS FOR SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH:
The Survival of the Fittest.
LECTURER: F. SILVERMAN. 45

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN—There is one thing about Socialism that I'll never be able to swallow.

UNCLE SAM—If it has come down to ONE thing, you are making progress: I remember the time when you had more objections to Socialism than there are hairs absent from the palm of your hand.

B. J.—Never mind that. I object to the COMPULSION that there is in Socialism. If you legislate the Co-operative Commonwealth into existence, those who don't believe in it would be compelled to submit, and that would be unjust, rascally, tyrannous; it would be oppression.

U. S.—Where were you coming from last 5th of July, at 2 o'clock in the morning, when you were swaying from one side of the street to the other, to the tune of "I won't go home till morning," etc.?

B. J. (full of pride)—I had been celebrating the anniversary of our country's independence, with several other sons of the Revolutionary Fathers.

U. S. (grabbing him by the collar and shaking him almost to pieces)—You celebrant of injustice! you toaster of rascality! you minion of tyranny! Shame upon you, midnight reveller over oppression!

B. J. (disengaging himself)—Are you gone daft?

U. S.—No, you hideous monster of condensed iniquity! Many and many were the colonists who doted on King George. 'Tis even said that a majority of them favored allowing him to walk over and trample the guts out of them. The Revolutionary Fathers didn't fancy playing the role of grapes at vintage; they peppered George's red-coats out of the land, and unceremoniously hanged his native Tory spies; they established a country free from Georgism; and those who didn't like that and preferred to be lamb chops for George's breakfast table were compelled to join. And these Revolutionary Fathers, who did this compelling, you have been celebrating! (Giving him another shake.) Don't you realize the full depth of your injustice, tyranny, rascality and oppression-loving revelry?

B. J. (after recovering his breath)—Come, come! would you have preferred that our Revolutionary Fathers had allowed King George to—what was it you said?

U. S.—Trample the guts out of us—

B. J.—Just so, would you?

U. S.—Not I. But I'm a Socialist, one of those who would legislate the Co-operative Commonwealth into existence, even if any descendant of the old Tories would feel "compelled" to join.

B. J. (angrily)—The two cases are not parallel.

U. S.—Now you talk. If they were parallel, you would not think it unjust to "compel," eh?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—Accordingly, compulsion, as you call it, is good or bad, deserves midnight celebrations or broad day denunciation, according as one has to choose between being squeezed to death, or being free and making others free, despite their love for slavery, eh?

B. J.—Just so.

U. S.—Then the question ceases to be one of "justice," etc., and becomes one of fact: are we to allow ourselves to be squeezed to death, eh?

B. J.—Yes, that's about it.

U. S.—It follows that, before talking of "injustice" and all that, you should show that the Socialists are wrong in saying that this capitalist social system is squeezing the life out of the people for the benefit of a small loafing capitalist class. Will you deny that?

B. J.—No, I can't deny that.

U. S.—Then your proposition amounts to this: "The Revolutionary Fathers although they were in the minority, did a glorious thing to coerce the majority into freedom; but the Socialists, even if they get the overwhelming majority of our people to realize that they are being squeezed to death, and even if they awake in that majority a taste to be free, will be committing an act of injustice, of rascality, of tyranny, of oppresion, to rear the Co-operative Commonwealth, because, forsooth, either a stupid or a vicious minority prefers to be squeezed or objects to being prevented from officiating as squeezers. Is that it?

B. J. (getting very violent)—To talk with you is like getting into a straight-jacket.

U. S.—Never mind the jacket. Rather the straight-jacket that will insist that 2 + 2 fake 4, than the clown's free-flopping cap and bells that would make out of 2 + 2 three, or six, or any other idiocy. Have I stated your proposition right, or is it wrong?

B. J.—The devil take you!

U. S.—Jonathan, Jonathan, take my advice and get betimes out of the ruts of our old Tories. There is yet time to discuss, there is yet time to argue and banter; but the time is at hand when the sheep will be separated from the goats; when the line will be drawn sharp; and then discussion will be at an end; every one will sleep in the bed he has himself prepared for himself. Remember that our glorious Declaration of Independence does not open with a discussion on the rights of men. It opens with a declaration that the Revolutionary Fathers hold certain truths to be SELF-EVIDENT. Such another declaration, up to date, is in the air. It will soon crystallize into words graven with a sharp burin on granite tablets. Woe to those who stand in the way of truths that are selfevident to a revolutionary movement. Jonathan, stop fooling—if your fat belly is dear to you.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

CONFIRMATORY.

"Truthful's" Article in "The People" of the 28th Promptly Proved True.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 28.—Barely was my article on the Label in the hands of Boston readers when it received most unexpected confirmation.

The cigarmakers in this town are now locked out. If any there be who disbelieved me, he now has a chance to demonstrate the value of the Blue Label and of his organization as an economic force. Such demonstration will not take place, for this reason. Strasser & Woods are here in Boston by order of Perkins, and they will use all their power to force the men back to work. The pretext they will use is that the men violated the International Constitution, but the fact of the matter is they know that a fight on their part would expose the hollowness of the union label. They know that their strength as a union must not be put to the test, as they have everything to lose and nothing to gain. This lock-out or strike will not be without its lesson. It matters not whether the capitalist employer beats the men back to work or the capitalist hireling (the labor fakir) beats the men back to work. The result is the same. But this lesson cannot be lost, and that is that the capitalist employer is united, both economically and otherwise, and that so is his hireling, the fakir. When one shop shut out the men, the others did the same at once; and when the first fakir arrived on the scene here, protesting against the action of the men, the other fakirs came within a short time, following the first in their denouncing the men in the interest of the manufacturers. Perfect harmony prevails among the manufacturers; perfect harmony among the Woods, the Strassers, the Tracies and others of their ilk; but dissension and strife prevails only among the poor dupes of cigarmakers, who are led by the manikins of the Boston Cigar Manufacturers' Association, and whose dues pay the salaries of the Strassers, who are now united in trying to end the strike in behalf of the manufacturers. That the men are justified in their demand every man in the trade knows; that during the past ten years the lot of the cigarmaker has constantly grown worse is also known; but the booming of the label has gone on from year to year, and now, when they claim to have entire New England "organized on label lines," and that cigars cannot be sold without the union label, now when their brag is put to the test, they back down and leave the poor dupes out in the cold.

All the manufacturers have locked out their men. Is the label so powerful? Is the Union so strong? Why, then boycott their product, take away their trade, and if we succeed, then we have vindicated our label. But Strasser yields, and thereby proves that the label is of no value.

It must be admitted that small manufacturers whose capital is from $100 to $1,000 may be forced into line often through a boycott, for they know that in case they lose and the union wins then they are out of business and must return to the bench as journeymen cigarmakers, join the union that beat them, and pay a fine which the union imposes on them. But with the large manufacturers it is different. Boycott Waite & Bond, Alles & Fisher, Oberlies, M. C. A., Breslin & Cambells, and if we meet with more success than we did with the Banner Cigar Co., Bondy & Lederer, Brown Bros., Carl Unman, Deitz Cigar Co., Mocles Cigar Co., Gordon Cigar Co., Ottenberg Bros., and a hundred others, then we can claim to be of some value to cigarmakers; but we wont boycott, because we know that the days of this fakir-led union are over.

It is a long time since the International Cigarmakers' Union won a large strike; they will never win another. It will require only a few more lessons to open the eyes of the members of the C. M. I. U. of A. to the impotence of the union; they will see that organizations on that line can only exist as sick and death benefit societies, but not as economic organizations; they will learn that the term fakir is properly applied to the leaders who induce men to join the union under the false promise of aiding them in securing better conditions for the craft. I would ask my Boston brothers if they can see how their union grew since the last great strike, if they can call to mind how trade increased with our employers, whose factories grew larger and larger until they were obliged to build modern six-story factories to house their five hundred union men, and whose wealth grew apace with their factories; if they can recall how they found one secretary not enough and that they were obliged to hire another one, making it two secretaries at $20 per week; how the number of "label agitators" increased until the salary list of Union 97 grew so large that they are paying $3,000 a year for salaries.

Can you, my Boston fellow-cigarmakers, recall how at first they began to weigh your wrappers without protest from your union; do you remember when Rodgers became foreman for Wait & Bond, and you had to make one hundred cigars out of seven dozen of binders? You then found that your wages were cut by that act; you sent a committee to see the firm, although the firm discharged Rodgers; at the same time you were told by your leaders that you had no cause to send a committee to the firm, and had the firm rejected, the union would not have sustained you, the old excuse being made that you were acting "contrary to the constitution." Do you also remember how they began to weigh your fillers so that you had to work cuttings in some of your work in order to get enough fillers to make a smoker for your self, and in order to make your count out of your filler you began stealing from each other's filler box, and still no protest from your union? And you also remember how you were obliged to take back cigars which the boss or foreman did not like and give others for them, and the system got so bad that even an ass would kick? Your union resolved to fine any man $5 who would take back any cigars. Well, you remember the poor fellow who refused to take back a few cigars; the foreman then fired him, and when you saw him go, did your union withdraw the label from that firm? Did they call out the men and close the shop until that man was returned to work? You know that the union did not. What it did was to draw in its horns, resolution and all, telling the manufacturers to rub it in. And they are rubbing it in, and they will continue to rub it in, for your leaders will not help you; it don't pay; your employers know it; your Perkins, Gompers, Strassers, Woodses, Tracy and others know it; everybody knows it but yourselves; and when you realize it you will throw overboard the whole gang of fakirs who are now feasting on you, and organize a class-conscious union—the S. T. & L. A.—of our craft on the lines of the class struggle, which will bring you to that goal to which your fakir-ridden bogus label, pure and simple trades union can never lead.

TRUTHFUL.

Supplemental.

(Continued from Page 1.)

If you will talk with any of these jurymen, you will invariably find them, both economically and politically, to express everything against the interest of our class. As they hire labor more or less, they want low wages. While we want loaves of bread at five cents, they demand that they shall be ten cents a loaf. That is, they want high-price wheat. They do not oppose capitalists for the same reason we do. They oppose them for no other reason than they are confiscating their little properties—farms, stores, etc. We have no property to confiscate. The wage class, whether Socialist or not, oppose the capitalists for the reason that they are confiscating all the fruits of their labor power. The Socialists not only oppose them, but demand that they abdicate, and return to our possession all the insruments of production.

The big capitalists have long heads, while the little ones have short heads. In my travels over these two counties, I found that some of the most trivial things would influence these farmers for or against the miners. As I approached near the mining towns I found they stood up for the miners for no other reason than they bought their vegetables. When I broached the subject of the miners' trial, their conversation would run from strikes into vegetables, and from vegetables into monopolists, and from monopolists back again into vegetables. But as I got further away from these towns, I heard nothing more of vegetables. Where it was too far from these towns to sell vegetables, I even heard some express their wrath against the miners on account that strikes raised the price of coal. Some of them seemed opposed to them through a sort of yellow envy. They said the miners were making more than the farmers, and therefore should not kick when their pay was reduced any more than the farmer when the price of his wheat went down. But I found them to be the loudest "kickers." They often express the old rot that "every person who hired labor had a right to hire whom he pleased, and at the cheapest price, and discharge a man at any time and without any reason." All this was unmixed with any vegetables.

To sum the whole thing up, John, if your craft gets into trouble again and has to depend upon the middle class to save their necks, their chances will be very slim.

Yours for labor,
JOHN PROLETARIAN.

R-R. Religion.

(Continued from Page 1.)

pany to despoil and hold down the workers on the road, there is absolutely nothing. The "pure and simple" labor organizations are nowhere sunk in deeper degradation than on the great railways of the country, here as elsewhere, the crying need and the only hope for the workers is the inauguration of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, not only to combat these schemes whereby we are plundered, not only to wrest from the Company all that we can, but also to do that which is of supreme importance—point the way to the Socialist Labor Party's ballot as the only road to emancipation.

Speed the day when the Alliance shall gain a foothold among the railroad men.

EMPLOYE.

Form of Pledge for use of Individual Sympathizers.

To Henry Kuhn, National Secretary S. L. P., 61 Beekman street, New York City:

The undersigned herewith pledges himself to contribute the sum of $..... for the establishment of a daily Socialist newspaper n the City of New York, on or about July 1, 1900, said sum to be paid in full by May 1, 1900. I herewith send $..... on account, and promise to pay the balance in monthly installments of $ ..... (or in full) on or before May 1, 1900.

Name.....

Address.....

P. S.—Contributors will either clip or copy this form of pledge. Only such pledges can be considered as made in good faith as are accompanied by part payment.

S. L. P. Supplies.

Constitution with Platform in English, German and Polish, per 100	50c.
Constitution in Jewish, without Platform, per 100	40c.
Due cards, per 100	40c.
Application cards (English and German), per 100	40c.
Rubber seals made to order, with Arm and Hammer, each	67c.

Orders should be accompanied with cash. It implies an unnecessary waste of time and money to keep credit accounts for such small amounts, often sending a number of bills before collection is made, which time and money can be put to a better purpose.

Address all orders to Henry Kuhn, 61 Beekman street, New York City.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

DAILY PEOPLE.

Report of the Daily People Conference of January 28th.

At the regular meeting, held January 28th, Comrade A. Gillhaus was chairman. Upon favorable report of Credential Committee, the following delegates were seated: New York—19th A. D., J. C. Akins and G. E. Rurig; Brooklyn—7th A. D., Br. 2, C. Volmer; 13th and 14th A. D.'s, C. Andersen; 21st A. D.'s Daily People Club, O. Linetzky; Danish Daily People Club, Chas. Hansen; Section Union County, N. J., Alwin Koerner.

The Executive Board brought in the following recommendations:

That the Organizer collect of organizations represented in the conference the voluntary contributions toward the defraying of its expenses; also those stamp accounts that may be requested by the financial secretary; that an Entertainment Committee be elected, same to confer with the one of Section New York.

Both recommendations were accepted.

Election of officers proceeded, and the following comrades were elected: Organizer, Thomas A. Hickey; Financial Secretary, E. Siff; Recording Secretary, Julius Hammer; Sergeant-at-Arms, Adolf Klein; Treasurer, Henry Kuhn; Members of Executive Board—J. C. Akins, Cooper, M. Kleinberger, H. Lightburn, Chas. Hensen, S. Yagman; Credential Committee—A. Klein, M. Kleinberger, E. Katz; Entertainment Committee—Thos. A. Hickey, A. Klein, A. Weinstock, D. Klein, E. Katz.

A communication was received from Progressive Lithographers' L. A. 274 of S. T. & L. A., requesting stamps, etc. Request granted; the organization is called upon to send delegates to the conference.

The roll call showed delegates of the following organizations present: New York—Assembly Districts 6th and 10th, 8th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 19th and 21st, 20th, 26th, 28th, 30th, 32d and 33d, 34th and 35th; Brooklyn--Assembly Districts, 7th, 13th and 14th, 17th, 21st, Br. 2, Daily People Club of 21st, Danish Daily People Club; Section Hudson County; Section Union County.

Fourteenth Assembly District, N. Y., reports that they are arranging a "package party," the proceeds to go to the DAILY PEOPLE Fund.

Sixteenth A. D., N. Y., reports that they are going to hold a mass meeting on Friday, February 2d, at 98 Avenue C, to spread the work for the DAILY PEOPLE.

Twenty-sixth A. D., N. Y., reported that they got the names of voters who enrolled at the primaries at last elections and visit these, inducing them to subscribe for THE PEOPLE and pledge toward the DAILY PEOPLE Fund.

Thirtieth A. D., N. Y., sent $2 toward the expenses of the conference.

Section Hudson County sent $1 for the same purpose.

Section Union County reports that they got names of subscribers to THE PEOPLE, and visit these and collect pledges and contributions for the DAILY PEOPLE Fund. Recommend that organizations throughout the country adopt same course. Names of subscribers to THE PEOPLE may be obtained at THE PEOPLE'S office.

Secretary instructed to communicate with the Daily People Committee.

Auditing Committee reported that accounts were found to be correct, the following monies for DAILY PEOPLE stamps having been received so far:

8th A. D., New York	$ 5.50
12th " "	23.25
14th " "	35.50
16th " "	58.75
19th and 21st A. D's, New York	38.90
20th A. D., New York	3.00
23rd " "	5.00
26th " "	11.45
30th " "	28.10
32d and 33d A. D's, New York	102 00
D. P. Club, No. 1	.50
M. Zucker	2.00
Geo. Haines, California	1.00
4th A. D., Brooklyn	2.35
7th A. D., Br. 2, Brooklyn	20.00
10th A. D., Brooklyn	5.00
13th and 14th A. D's, Brooklyn	1.00
17th A. D., Brooklyn	.70
American Branch 1, Brooklyn	1.55
21st A. D., Br. 2, Brooklyn	25.00
21st A. D. Daily People Club	25.00
L. A. 252, S. T. & L. A.	.25
Section Hudson County	21.60
On list, 12th A. D., N. Y.	.50
Louis Cohen, Philadelphia	1.00
Total	$418.90

The following organizations reported pledges, payments on account of which have been made:

8th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, N. Y.	
Hagman	$5.00
Vinegar	5.00
Miss Duchman	5.00
Rabinowitz	5.00
Miss Haffin	5.00
Silverman	5.00
Finkel	5.00
Cauerman	5.00
Beldner	4.00
Brilliant	3.00
Solomon	2.00
Presser	1.00
12th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, N. Y.	
Julius Hammer	$100.00
Director	10.00
F. Frankel	10.00
Fanny Frank	5.00
Mary Frank	5.00
Solomon	5.00
Yäger	5.00
Weinstock	5.00
Hirshberg	3.00
Knobloch	3.00
16th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, N. Y.	
Philip Altman	$25.00
M. Schönfeld	10.00
M. Lederman	10.00
S. Hossy	10.00
D. Samonowitz	10.00
A. Freedman	5.00
M. Meisels	5.00
H. Gottehrer	5.00
M. Weinberger	5.00
A. Weiss	5.00
L. Eichler	5.00
S. Moskovitz	5.00
M. Lefkowitz	5.00
B. Frank	5.00
M. Goldenberg	5.00
B. Goldman	5.00
J. Schönfeld	2.50
H. Hender	2.50
A. Simpson	2.00
W. Lieberman	2.00
H. Beck	2.00
J. Schäffer	2.00
L. Kozz	2.00
J. Jacobs	1.00
26th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, N. Y.	
Adolf Klein	$50.00
A. Bracker	10.00
26th A. D.	10.00
E. Moonelis	5.00
I. Weissberker	5.00
S. Rosenbluth	5.00
S. Klein	5.00
J. Moonelis	2.00
S. Schonfeld	2.00
P. Wagner, paid but did not pledge	1.00
J. Friedman	.30
O. Lederer	.25
4th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, BROOKLYN.	
A. and G. Jarrold	$10.00
J. Schwartz	8.00
Wm. Hooper	2.00

(Continued on Page 4.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Don't write on both sides of the sheet;
Don't write on tissue paper;
Don't write with pencil;
Don't write with a broom-stick, if a tooth-pick is handy, pens preferred;
Don't crowd your lines;
Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the sheet;
Don't abbreviate;
Don't forget to give your P. O. address and date of letter;
Don't forget to give name and date of paper when sending clippings;
Don't write your signature as tho' you wished to remain incognito;
Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being misspelled;
Don't write on sheets of uneven size;
Don't take this ill.

One on the Middle-Class Farmers of Washington.

TO THE PEOPLE.—I have noticed several excellent articles in THE PEOPLE, from this place. The Comrade, who writes them, seems to be too modest to sign his name. The one objection I find in his articles, is that they are full of the woes of the railroad man only. Although a railroad man myself, and a member of this Section, I would like him to say something on the hardships and injustice suffered by the farm laborer, out in this "golden west." The farm laborer works his 14 or 16 hours a day; on Sunday he does the chores that were left over from last week; and when he calls for a settlement, he finds that the farmer owns nothing, or, at least, claims, he doesn't. Myself and some other men harvested one summer, and when we finished, the farmer said the bank owned everything and claimed he had no money. But we were too wise for him; we started to "harvest the farmer," and—he paid up like a gentleman. I will take my chances of going to heaven with a railroad king, in preference to the farmer every time.

Pasco, Wash., Feb. 2. FRANK MURPHY.

Affairs in Hamilton, Ont.

TO THE PEOPLE.—As it is some time since the Comrades have heard any news from Hamilton, a few words will not be out of place.

Like all manufacturing cities, we have a hard time getting a strong Section together. There is the usual lot of gents that "believe" in the Socialist platform, but do not care to join the Section; there are other gents who will tell you that it all sounds very nice, but it is impossible; that there was and always will be rich and poor; and that the rich will rule the poor; and that you are dreaming, and all such talk. Others again will tell you that they have been Socialists for years. Then we have the gent that says, "Oh, yes; are you one of those union wreckers?" The latter is one of the class representing the tools of the labor fakirs; he and his type are the deluded ones. We have a number of them here, if you speak to them about Socialism, their reply is: "Well, I am a Socialist, but we are not ready for Socialism yet; you should leave the union alone, we will do our part when the time arrives! if it were not for trade unions, there would not be any Socialists," etc., etc.

We have had several would-be Labor candidates running for the Legislature and House of Commons, but they have run in the interest of either the "Grit" or the "Tory" party, so that they were not Labor candidates, or running in the interests of labor. We had two "Independent" Labor candidates here some years ago; they were both defeated. To show you how far they could be trusted, I heard one of them make a remark that he and one of the other candidates "understood each other!" A nice remark, to be made by a man who is running in the interests of the working class! This man was one of the "leaders" of trade unions of this city, and continued to be such for some time, till now when I was talking to one of the trade and labor men, and he called him a fakir. This and the rest have gone a long way to hold us down; but there are a few good Socialists here, determined that we work along till we have a strong Section in this city. We have rented a hall, and are having open meetings twice a month—on the first and third Thursdays of the month. We placed two candidates in the field for Aldermen—Frank Warner in Ward 6, who polled 159 (a number of votes not so bad for the first time); and Wm. Barrett in Ward 7, who polled 183 votes. This was one hundred less than last year's vote; but neither Barrett nor we are discouraged, for last year many voted for him, because they knew him personally, or through his connection with the Templars, of which he is a member. This year that vote failed, so he was left with the straight Socialist vote, or, at least, those that were dissatisfied with their present conditions. Our total vote here was 342.

Our movement is bound to grow; it is only a matter of time when the capitalist class will bring it on itself, and if the working classes only take the education that the Socialist Labor Party is so willing to give, we shall soon be able to take the reins of power to ourselves.

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 1. WORKER.

The "Debs Rally" in New Orleans.

TO THE PEOPLE.—I attended the Debs meeting at the Washington Artillery Hall, Jan. 25. It was well packed, mostly with middle-class folks, politicians, labor fakirs, and the middle-class women of different clubs. There were very few wage workers present. The Central Trade and Labor Council was there represented by the labor fakir Mr. Leonard who took part as the leading man of that committee; he is a Republican, and "labor leader" of the cotton rollers in New Orleans, which he and his aids sold out in this city 7 or 8 years ago.

These were the followers of Mr. Debs.

When Debs entered the hall, these worthies crowded around him, surrounded him like humble bees. Mr. George Herle, the "literary agent," could not get near to speak to him. These fakirs told George that he could not sell any of his papers or books in this hall nor outside of the building, in front of the street; that he could go to the next corner of the street, and sell his papers and books there. These "labor leaders" were looking for the revenue to come into their own pocket. Debs spoke on the concentration of capital, monopoly, trusts, and machinery. He said that Socialism was coming onward; but did not say how, and he was also very careful not to say anything about politics in unions; in fact, he avoided all politics, and sermonized in the air. He was very sweet to the middle class, and gave them the tip how to use Socialism for their own purposes

New Orleans, La., Jan. 31. UN-ROPED-IN.

A Timely Warning.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Enclosed I send a copy of a bill sent to me by the "Kangaroo" gang which, as you will notice, is dated June 1st. As I have always paid cash with every order which I sent to THE PEOPLE, both before and after the "Slobs" took possession of the old mailing list, and as I have never had any dealings with the "Bogus," I think they must be hard up, and are trying to raise a little money by faking up bills, which are not owed by Comrades. It would be well to warn the Comrades, through the columns of THE PEOPLE, of the fraud which is being sprung on them.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 2. FRED KISSEL.

Typical of 'Em.

TO THE PEOPLE.—L. D. Usher, late party secretary, in his last two reports had an entry which caused some speculation. It was, "David Goldstein, on account, 25 cents." The story of its cause illustrates the great-heartedness of man.

About four months ago this Goldstein was in Worcester, and upon visiting Usher, he made himself solid by many little attentions to Usher's olive branches. Then David yearned to give one of them money. He fished in his pocket, and the smallest piece he had was half a dollar. This his prudence told him was too much. Then he tried again, and found a proletarian red cent. This his instinct told him was too little, so he said, "Usher, give me a quarter."

Usher gave it to him, and David, in his generous way, turned it over to one of Usher's children. Now David refuses to return the money advanced to him, so Usher kindly charges it to the Party!! The operation struck him so forcibly that he repeated it next month. Here is a lesson to all good Comrades. When you visit a man, borrow money from him, give it to his children, and then let him call on the Party for payment.

I suggest that the Kangaroos incorporate a clause in their constitution providing for this, and that it be known as "the David Goldstein method of generosity."

Worcester, Mass., Jan. 26. WORCESTERITE.

Opera Bouffe in Rochester.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Last week there was in this city a political opera bouffe in a teakettle. The affair called itself "the 10th national convention of the Socialist Labor Party." Grant me space to give a report of it in rough outlines; it won't take long.

The show commenced with a prelude that struck the key-note to and of the whole affair. Mrs. Martha M. Avery—having jumped out of the Party the moment she found herself at the end of her tether in the Party—appeared with "credentials from Boston." An acrimonious debate ensued. The "Massachusetts delegation" objected violently to her admission, and gave as a reason that her credentials were fraudulent. This was a bad break, as you will see. The "Massachusetts delegation," taking itself and its "convention" seriously, imagined that fraudulent credentials would certainly bar out any applicant for admission. But the majority of the "convention" understood itself a good deal better. To a gathering without constituency, that called itself a "National Political Convention;" to a gathering that sailed under the false name of the "Socialist Labor Party," and that was well aware that, if the Party cared to bother about it, the Party could have squelched the "sessions" in short order—as a fraud upon the public; to a "convention" of a "political party" that has not one State in which it can set up a ticket under the name that it presumes to sail under, seeing that the S. L. P. holds its own honored name firmly in hand; to the "convention" of a "political party" that can not set up a ticket anywhere under any other name, seeing it has no body;—to such a "convention," with Fraud—silly, impotent Fraud—smeared all over its face, fraudulent credentials was THE thing, "Delegate" Mrs. Avery was, accordingly, admitted with whoopla: Kin recognized its kin.

This incident, as I said, gave the type to the "convention's" transactions. The "convention" pronounced itself "brilliant;" it resoluted itself to be the very punk of the Revolution; it declared that the National Executive of the Party, together with the "Bosses," was "deposed," "knocked down," "killed,"—but, somehow or other, it was considered necessary to repeat the declaration, and it was repeated, and re-repeated—repetition seeming necessary to make the "convention" believe itself, and it found it necessary to "kill the bosses" once more. The "convention" then subscribed itself the vassal of the Labor Fakirs; and, in between such utterings, it tinkered at its "constitution." This tinkering was funny to look at. It was proceeded with in a curiously perfunctory way; the "delegates'" heart was not in it; they knew it was all humbug and make-belief, as they have no organization to constitute. F. M. Gessener's eyes were lack-lustrye; they had a distant look, but peer into the distance as he may, he saw no treasury, not even a shadow of a treasury, for him to superintend, nor yet any paper for him to edit and add to his list of corpses; similarly with the other "delegates," of whom the New York city cluster was by all odds the most "brilliant."

But all this farce was only subsidiary to the main, the real work of the "convention." The real work of the "convention" was to build a bridge over which the ramshackle crowd could walk to drop itself down into what THE PEOPLE has justly called the "ash-barrel of the Social Democracy." This bridge was built by the appointment of a "Committee of Nine" to negotiate with a similar committee which the Social Democracy was requested to appoint, and arrange for a "consolidation of forces." What that consolidation means was made all the clearer by the nomination of a "Presidential Ticket" (sic.) consisting of two Debs harlequins:—Harriman of California for President, and Hayes of Cleveland, O., for Vice-President. The Committee has full powers; it may change the "party's" name, yank off both or either of the "Presidential" nominees, it may do anything and everything.—With this last plunge the "Volkszeitung Party" plunged with its "convention" out of existence sine die.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 4. HABAKUK.

LETTER-BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

(No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.)

E. O. C., DENVER, COLO.—We don't know and don't care to find out (life is too short to spend it foolishly) what party or what thing the "Appeal to Reason" is for. That paper has been convicted in these columns of such crass ignorance and dishonesty, and it has itself subsequently convicted itself of such wooden-nutmeg peddling morale and hysterical unreliableness that it cannot be no serious man's concern what it is about.

T. J., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—1o. In the absence of any decision in force by a State Convention, the State Committee is removable under the general Party laws regulating the taking of a general vote.

2o. What good would S. L. P. transfer or traveling cards do, that is not done to-day by the regular Party card?

O. L. S., ST. LOUIS, MO.—Drop dogmatism. The conquest of the Transvaal by England would not accelerate the march of international capitalism. Look but across our Canadian border. Has England's rule there "stimulated" capitalist development? Canada, dependent upon England, is away behind the United States, independent. It is so with all other colonies. The colonial status retards, instead of stimulating, the development of capitalism. If, therefore, the circumstance that a certain event would stimulate capitalist development should be enough to enlist for it the sympathy of Socialists, then Socialists should rather favor the victory of the Boers. As a colonial dependence of England, the Transvaal will lag behind in capitalist development like Canada; free from England, the Transvaal's opportunities would be like those of the United States. But the American Socialist has ripe fields for his work close at hand; and these fields are promiseful enough to bespeak his full sympathy.

O. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—If any advertising agent of the "Volkszeitung" claims a daily circulation of 18,000 he may be arrested for swindle, for trying to raise money under false pretences. The paper has barely one-third that circulation, and even that is sinking.

J. L., SOMERVILLE, MASS.—That French paper has gone under.

T. P. A., YONKERS, N. Y.—The existence of several Socialist Parties in France is not quite the absurdity that the existence of several Socialist Parties would be here. In France, there is no such thing as a Presidential election, for instance; the President is elected by the Senate and Chamber, not by popular vote as here. So, then, there may be one Socialist Party in one district, another in a second, and so on, and they would not run foul of each other; each could set up its own candidate for the national parliament, and none would interfere with the other's chances. But here in America that is not so; more than one Socialist party can not be in the field without warring upon each other. The presidential elections in the nation, the gubernatorial elections in the States, make the thing impossible. There is not now, and never will be, more than one Socialist party in America,—the S. L. P.

E. Y. S., NEW YORK.—They say so, do they? Well, let them try it! Enrollment for primaries in this State gives the enrolled citizens rights only if they enroll in a party that has polled 3 per cent. of the total poll at the last preceding election; or if they enroll in a Party that, without having polled that percentage, elects to accept the Primary Act. Accordingly, the S. L. P. primaries in this State will be held under the S. L. P. rules and regulations which admit none to its primaries who is not a member in good standing. With its usual ignorance of the institutions of this country, the "Volkszeitung" called last year upon its dupes to enroll in the S. L. P., so as to dominate it; but they might as well have enrolled in the moon. If any should really try to vote at the Party's primaries, the plight they were cudgeled into on the memorable night of last July 10 won't be a circumstance to the plight the Party will then leave them in.

K. V., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—That article on who owns the savings simply triturates that oft repeated lie about the workingman having so much money that they can save up. That trick of imputing to the working class the savings of the middle class is one of the cruelest economic swindles.

B. T. N., SCRANTON, PA.—What of it! What of it! Calumny hurled at the Party can, in the end, only redound to the Party's advantage, its straight, pure course shining all the more strongly by the contrast with what was said of it, and the blame for the calumny is bound to fall upon the heads of the calumniators. The Party may quote the old strophe:

Though it be songe of olde and yonge,
That I sholde be to blame,
Theyrs be the charge, that spoke so large
In hurtynge of my name.

W. O. T., AKRON, O.—You will find your question substantially anticipated and answered in this week's "Supplemental Letter" on the Vienna miners' trial. The conflict of interests among the property-holding classes is so intricate that the slightest turn will cause these classes to take the most contradictory positions. To try and reconcile such interests, even if the move were not tactically suicidal, is impossible of accomplishment. Read the article with care.

J. J. S., LOUISVILLE, KY.—THE PEOPLE was founded in in the first week of April, 1891, but it was the sequel of the "Workmen's Advocate" which existed six years previous.

T. F. C., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—That Fred Schaefer that you find in last week's PEOPLE on the list of New York City Kangaroos, who swore to the correctness of an affidavit that did not exist, IS the identical Fred, who presided at the Cooper Union meeting where the Kangaroos were to demolish the S. L. P., and at which your Barnes, Long, Chicago's "I-I-I Tom," and other freak-frauds spoke. But once on Fred, you should know that he has since fallen from grace with his crew. Why? Because as an agent of the notorious swindler Miller of the "Franklin Syndicate," he roped in several of his "Genossen." They did not mind, even liked his political and swearful corruption; but they drew the line at being cheated in a scheme to rake in 520 per cent. per annum. So they bounced him. The same fate overtook another of those swearing worthies, George Herzog, and for the same offence—a successful agency under said Miller.

L. R., NEW YORK.—The "Abendblatt" tells us it never got your question. Write to it again. The question you ask has so often been answered in these columns that it seems superfluous answering it again.

E. E. A., CLEVELAND, O.—The Superintendent of Insurance in this State (the State under whose laws the Sick and Death Benefit Fund is incorporated) has, if notified, the power of hauling up the officers of the organization if they allow its funds to be wrongfully appropriated. It is a wrongful appropriation to appropriate funds for the support of the "Volkszeitung." The organization is there to insure WORKINGMEN against sickness and death; it is not incorporated to insure a sick and dying paper. Club together and resist the contemplated fraud!

M. K. A., CHICAGO, ILL.—In THE PEOPLE'S issue of Nov. 28, '97, you will find an article entitled "In the Matter of the Printers." You will there find an accurate account of how the International Typographical Union scabbed it upon the Alliance in this city.

O. N., WORCESTER, MASS.—We consider it safe to gamble on that Bryan will be nominated by the Democratic convention. He is the logical candidate. Without even talking silver, he will have the bourgeois revolutionary background of four years ago, and to that he will add some more bourgeois revolutionary talk since suggested by experience. It will be a regular fly-paper affair, and no doubt will catch all the flies that are at large.

H. S., CHICAGO, ILL.—The line "People... ...Five" which you find in the middle of that article in THE PEOPLE means nothing; it is there only by oversight of the foreman. THE PEOPLE is set up in a job office where other papers are set up. In such places, it is the custom to put at the head of every galley the name of the publication to which the matter belongs, so as to distinguish it from matter belonging to the other publications. Accordingly, at the head of our matter there is PEOPLE on each galley; "Five" simply denotes the number of the galley to insure the consecutiveness of articles. In lifting the type from the galleys and putting them into the forms for printing, such "drop lines" are dropped out; the foreman overlooked the line in this instance. These oversights must look odd to those not initiated into the mysteries of a printing office.

M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.—If they said that Comrade De Leon paid $10,000 for the chairmanship of the Democratic County Committee in this city, the charge would at least not be ludicrous, inasmuch as such chairmanships are paid for by the incumbents, instead of the incumbents being paid for holding them. The charge is of a piece with all the others,—all equally silly.

T. T. S., ROCHESTER, N. Y., & L. B., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Nothing new. The court has not yet given a decision on the contempt proceedings instituted over two months ago against several Party members by the "Volkszeitung" corporation; we have an idea that there will be no decision ever given, in other words, the shot missed.

You see, the "Volkszeitung" was in this predicament: In order to get an injunction that would keep THE PEOPLE from appearing, it had to sue the Party, because it is the Party that issues THE PEOPLE. But the "Volkszeitung" could not sue the Party without forthwith putting its foot into its own mouth; it had created a manikin party of its own, which it named "S. L. P.;" now, then, to sue the Party would be to start by admitting that its party was not the S. L. P. So it could not take that shoot. Finding its own swindle standing in its way, its proceeded to sue the Party's officers AS INDIVIDUALS, and stating expressly that they issued the paper not for any party, but as their own venture. Upon this, in some mysterious way, the Corporation got an injunction against the Party officers sued. But a principal can not be enjoined by enjoining his agent; an agent is enjoined by the injunction on his principal. As the Party officers were not individually issuing THE PEOPLE, the injunction against them was only a bluff. The Party officers are not bluffable. Thus it happens that THE PEOPLE, despite injunctions, continues to appear, and the Party officers are not liable. The Tammany conspiracy fell through completely.

F. A. D., BUFFALO, N. Y.—The talk about furnishing the Sick and Death Benefit Fund with an "organ," is all false pretences. A bona fide plan to furnish the organization with a bona fide organ would not cost $2,000; the plan, however, that has been set on foot by the labor crooks will cost the organization over $12,000. It is a desperate effort to loot the Sick and Death Benefit Fund for the benefit of the corrupt "Volkszeitung."

T. D. G., BOSTON, MASS.—If you have read Marx' Capital through, you might start over again reading the foot notes only. Many of them point to works that are surely accessible in Boston libraries, and that are excellent works to study. The posthumous volume of "Capital" is not in English.

M. G., NEW YORK.—You will have to rise above the level of allowing people to stuff you, and you will have to do some of your own reading and thinking. Your mental attitude is ludicrous when you blame Voltaire for having "hated the race that produced Marx and Lassalle." Are you aware of the fact that both Marx and Lassalle were born only long after Voltaire was dead? Moreover, if you knew anything about Voltaire outside of what people stuffed you with, and likewise of Marx and Lassalle, you would know that Voltaire derided the Jew as a sectarian only—just as Marx and Lassalle did. If you do not emancipate yourself from the trammels of racial love, you will never be able to rise to the level of man, and your thoughts will be colored by your prejudices.

T. T. P., NEW YORK.—Read carefully the tabulated statement on the circulation of the "Volkszeitung," and you will discover your mistake. It does not show that "the daily circulation of that paper is over 40,000;" what it shows is that the total circulation of the paper for the six week days is over 40,000, making the circulation a little over 6,000 per week day; the Sunday edition has a circulation of a little over 7,000.

Grand Masquerade Ball and Carnival,
ARRANGED BY
Section Buffalo, S. L. P., and Socialist Liedertafel of Buffalo,
At International Hall, 251 E. Genesee St., Saturday, February 17, 1900, at 8 p. m.
Handsome prizes for best gents' and ladies' masques.
Tickets 15 cents. At the door 25 cents.
For sale at the Hall.
The Sections Share of the Proceeds will be turned over to the
DAILY PEOPLE FUND.

DERILICTS MUST GO.

Third Shot Fired into the "Volkszeitung" Corporation, Knocking out its "Affidavits" on the Origin of the Paper.

IN THE MATTER
of
The Application of Eber Forbes
to the Attorney-General, etc.

I.

City and County of New York, ss.:

Christian E. Collenburg, being duly sworn, says: That he resides at No. 332 East Forty-seventh street, Borough of Manhattan.

That during the years 1877, 1878, and 1879, he was a member of Section New York of the Socialist Labor Party, and in the year 1879 he was Organizer of said Section, which was the title of the chief executive officer of said Section.

That he was closely connected with all the proceedings had in establishing the newspaper known as the "New Yorker Volkszeitung." That he attended many of the meetings held by the Sections New York and Brooklyn for the purpose of deciding on ways and means to establish said paper and to decide on the management thereof after its publication had commenced.

That the money and property contributed for the establishment of said newspaper was contributed by said Sections New York and Brooklyn. That such money and property were either donated or loaned by members of said Sections or by sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party, but all such donations and loans were made to said Sections to be used by said Sections in the establishment of a Party organ. That, in soliciting loans, the said Sections publicly promised that they, said Sections, would guarantee the re-payment of the same, and the said Sections did guarantee such re-payment.

That when the publication of said newspaper was actually begun, it was thought advisable to adopt the name of the New Yorker Volkszeitung Publishing Association for the business transactions in connection with said newspaper. But it was never intended by the adoption of said name to alienate the property of said newspaper from said Sections of the Socialist Labor Party.

That no person had any voice in the management of the New Yorker Volkszeitung or in the business of the New Yorker Volkszeitung Publishing Association except members of said Sections New York and Brooklyn, and the members of said Section had a voice and vote in said Association by virtue of their membership in said Sections.

That, upon the incorporation of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, deponent became the holder and owner of a bond similar to the one annexed to the petition of Eber Forbes, which was issued to Hugo Vogt. That at no time since the incorporation of said Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association was there any dividend declared on said bond, and when deponent received said instrument, it was upon the understanding that deponent was to receive no dividends thereon, nor to acquire any property rights whatever in the property of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, but could only receive the return of the Five Dollars, mentioned in said bond.

That he acquired said bond and sought admission to the said Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association for no other purpose but to defend the interests of the Socialist Labor Party.

C. E. COLLENBURG.

Sworn to before me this 23d day of January, 1900.

HUGO VOGT,
Notary Public, Kings Co.,
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

II.

CHRISTIAN E. COLLENBURG, being duly sworn, says: That he is the person who verified the affidavit dated January 23d, 1900. That on April 30th, 1878, he was a member of the German Branch of Section New York of the Socialist Labor Party and that the Socialist Labor Party, that is, Sections New York and Brooklyn, had established a paper called the New Yorker Volkszeitung. That members thereof subscribed and loaned money to the Sections to maintain said paper. That deponent loaned the sum of Five Dollars to said Sections, and received a certificate on or about the 30th day of April, 1878, which is hereto annexed and made part of this affidavit. That the two Sections, under the name of the New Yorker Volkszeitung Publishing Association, owned and published said newspaper. That said Sections, under the name of the New Yorker Volkszeitung Publishing Association, received a further loan from deponent of one dollar on or about the first day of January, 1879, and issued to deponent the annexed certificate therefor. That both sums were paid to the same individual, Paul Ruehl, treasurer of Sections New York and Brooklyn, doing business under the name of the New Yorker Volkszeitung Publishing Association.

That on or about the 20th day of October, 1880, in lieu of the certificate No. 80, dated April 30th, 1878, a bond, No. 204, which is annexed hereto, was issued to deponent by the corporation, the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, and deponent is now the owner and holder thereof.

C. E. COLLENBURG.

Sworn to before me this 26th day of January, 1900.

HUGO VOGT,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

No. 80. April 30, 1878.

DARLEHNS CERTIFICAT.

Hiermit wird bescheinigt dass C. E. Collenburg der Deutschen Section der Socialistischen Arbeiterpartei der Vereinigten Staaten in der Stadt New York die Summe von Fünf Dollars ($5.00) sur Gründung einer täglichen Zeitung geliehen hat. Die genannte Section garantirt die Zurückbezahlung obiger Summe binnen zwei Jahren, mit einem Zinszusatz von 5 p. Ct. per annum. Dieses Certificat ist nur an Parteimitglieder übertragbar.

Für die Section,
E. LANGERFELD, Sec.
P. RUEHL, Treas.

$5.00.

(Translation.)

LOAN CERTIFICATE.

No. 80. April 30, 1878.

It is hereby certified that C. E. Collenburg has loaned to the German Section of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in the City of New York, the sum of five dollars ($5.00) for the establishment of a daily paper. The said Section guarantees the repayment of the above sum within two years, with an interest of 5 per cent. per annum. This certificate is transferable to members of the Party only.

For the Section,
P. RUEHL, Treas.
E. LANGENFELD, Sec.

$5.00.

No. 324. $1.00

DARLEHENSCHEIN.

Die N. Y. Volks-Zeitung P. A. bescheinigt hiermit von C. E. Collenburg,
Einen Dollar.
als Darlehen empfangen zu haben und garantirt die Zurückzahlung obiger Summe binnen zwei Jahren vom 1. January, 1879 an, mit einem Zinszusatz von 5 Prozent.

Dieser Schein ist nur an Mitglieder der Soc. Arbeiter Partei übertragbar.

Für den V. R. d. V. P. A.,
JUL. HOFFMANN, Sekretär.
PAUL RUEHL, Schatzmeister.

(Translation.)

No. 324. $1.00

LOAN CERTIFICATE.

The N. Y. Volks-Zeitung P. A. hereby certifies that it has received from C. E. Collenburg

One Dollar

as a loan, and guarantees the repayment of the above sum within two years from January 1, 1879, with interest at 5 per cent.

This certificate is transferable to members of the Socialist Labor Party only.

For the Board of Managers of the V. P. A.,
JUL. HOFFMANN, Secretary.
PAUL RUEHL, Treasurer.
(Seal.)

III.

STATE OF NEY YORK, :
City and County of New York. : ss:—

JOHN W. JAHELKA, being duly sworn, says: That he resides at Newtown, in the County of Queens, State of New York.

That, during the years 1877 and 1878, he was a member of Section New York of the Socialist Labor Praty, in good standing, and had a card or certificate of membership therein.

That he is familiar with all the facts connected with the establishment of the newspaper known as the New Yorker Volkszeitung.

That the money contributed for the establishment of said newspaper was contributed by Sections New York and Brooklyn.

That he frequently attended meetings of the New Yorker Volkszeitung Publishing Association, the name under which the two Sections published said newspaper, the New Yorker Volkszeitung.

That any person who had a card of membership of Section New York or Brooklyn of the Socialist Labor Party was entitled to admission at any meeting of the New Yorker Volkszeitung Publishing Association, and that none other but members of Sections New York and Brooklyn were entitled to membership in the New Yorker Volkszeitung Publishing Association, or admitted to membership thereof or at any of its meetings.

That all of the property connected with and pertaining to the New Yorker Volkszeitung, the newspaper published by the aforesaid Sections New York and Brooklyn, under the name of the New Yorker Volkszeitung Publishing Association, was contributed by Sections New York and Brooklyn.

JOHN W. JAHELKA.

Sworn to before me this 22d day of January, 1900.

HUGO VOGT,
Notary Public, Kings Co.,
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Daily People.

(Continued from Page 3.)

21st ASS. DISTRICT, BR. 2, BROOKLYN.

O. Linetzky	$30.00
J. Seidel	20.00
H. Silberstein	10.00
M. Silberstein	5.00
A. Harcavy	5.00

SECTION HUDSON CO., NEW JERSEY.

Chas. Schrafft	$10.00
H. Schoep...s	10.00
J. J. Connelly	10.00
G. Odelman	10.00
A. Schroeder	6.00
J. Sweeney	5.00
P. Zullcher	2.00
H. Schmidt	1.00
W. Oriesson	1.00

All organizations are urgently called upon to send through their delegates or to the secretary lists of names of pledgers, amount pledged, and payments made thereon. All comrades and sympathizers who have pledged are called upon to take into consideration that to have the DAILY PEOPLE issued on July 1st, preparations and expenditures of large sums of money must be made at least two months before the above date; let, therefore, none delay, but pay on the pledges as early and substantially as may be within his means.

To facilitate the collection of funds and attend to the increasing amount of business to be transacted, the conference will meet, henceforth, every Sunday, at 3 p.m., sharp.

Let every delegate realizing the sublime importance of the undertaking not fail to punctually attend the meetings and urge on the paying up of pledges.

JULIUS HAMMER, Sec'y.

Fund for Philadelphia Striking Alliancemen.

Received for the striking Textile Workers, S. T. & L. A., Philadelphia, Pa.:
O. J. Hughes, Lynn, Mass..... $1.00

The Economics of Socialism.

By H. M. HYNDMAN. Cloth, $1.20.

It is quite common to hear people say they cannot read understandingly Karl Marx's "Capital," and the wall that stops them is his analysis of value and surplus value. Economics of Socialism" was written to popularize these two fundamental principles of Modern Socialism. It will serve as a good introduction to "Capital."

CONTENTS.—Methods of Production: Value; Surplus Value: Circulation of Commodities; Industrial Crises; Rent, Interest and Profit; The Final Utility of Final Utility.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,
147 East 23d Street, New York City.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—A. B. Barter, Secretary, 360 Richmond street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXFCUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting, with L. Sanial in the chair. Absent, Keep, Fiebiger and Sauter, the two former with, the latter without excuse. The financial report for the week ending Feb. 3d showed receipts, $61.70; expenditures, $80.52.

Section Santa Clara County, Cal. (San Jose), reported eexpulsion of Frank Thall for treasonable conduct. Section Duluth, Minn., expelled William Roemer and Geo. L. Orchard, the former for slandering members of the Party and the Party itself, the latter for working against the Party in the matter of signatures for Party petition.

Section Minneapolis, Minn., asked for a decision of the National Executive Committee in regard to taking dues from and issuing cards to expelled members up to the time of expulsion; also in regard to same course in the case of a withdrawing member. Secretary instructed to reply that no stamps or card be given to expelled members, and that withdrawing member be given both up to time of withdrawal and that the card be marked accordingly.

The Editor of the Swedish Party organ "Arbetaren" sent a letter requesting that the attention of the authorized agents of THE PEOPLE be called to sample copies of said paper that will be mailed to them. Agents are requested to distribute same among Swedes in their respective localities, and report result of their work to the paper, prevail upon Swedes to communicate with the paper direct and, particularly, make report if there are no Swedes at all in their respective localities.

M. Ruther nominated for delegate to Paris Congress.

Chas. C. Rosenberg, M. D., Astoria, Oreg., admitted member at large. Secretary reported that nominations for place of national convention having been closed, the voting blanks have been prepared and are near ready for sending out. Charter granted to Section Johnstown, N. Y.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY,
Recording Secretary.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S.T.&L.A.

The regular meeting of the Gen. Ex. Board was held on Thursday evening, Dec. 18th. Present: Murphy, De Leon, Keep, Ella Reeves, Cohen and Brower; Cohen in the chair.

Communications: One from Comrade Schulberg requesting that a member of the Board be sent to Philadelphia to address the Textile Workers who are out on strike; Murphy appointed for the mission.

One from Max Keller, Secretary D. A. 12, Philadelphia, appealing for aid for the members of L. A. 104, Textile Workers, who are out on strike; appeal was endorsed and ordered printed in THE PEOPLE.

One from L. A. 290, Shoeworkers, of Sing Sing, N. Y., informing the Board that the Bay State Shoe and Leather Co. were discharging their members and trying to reduce wages; referred to the General Secretary to confer with this Local.

One from L. A. 207, German Carpenters, of Detroit, Mich., asking the Board if they would print a supplement of the amendments to the constitution in German; decided this was not feasible at the present time.

One from Denver, Colo., asking general information upon the Alliance and other matters; referred to the Nat. Ex. Committee, S. L. P.

Communications were also received from Providence, R. I.; Montreal, Can.; Paterson, N. J.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Haverhill, Mass.; Boston, Mass.; Jeanette, Pa.; El Paso, Tex.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Reading, Pa.; Detroit, Mich.; Riverpoint, R. I.; New Bedford, Mass.; San Antonio, Tex.; Cincinnati, O.; East Greenville, O.; E. Orange, N. J.; Lynn, Mass.; Seattle, Wash.; E. Pittsburg, Pa.; London, Ont.; Allegheny, Pa., and Buffalo, N. Y.

Charter application was received from Pioneer Alliance, Bridgeport, Conn; granted.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

WM. L. BROWER,
Gen'l. Sec'y.

CALIFORNIA.

To the Editor of THE PEOPLE.

SAN FRANCISCO.—At a meeting of the Section, held on Jan. 24, E. W. Carpenter was elected Secretary and John Robertson, Organizer, both for one year.

A communication from Section Santa Clara was read requesting that the seat of the State Executive be removed to Los Angeles. A committee was elected to answer Section Santa Clara and, in returning its application, to point out that it should be accompanied with the endorsement of other Sections.

Section San Francisco is flourishing. It has a nice headquarters and is about to enter into the campaign of 1900 with renewed vigor. All our comrades feel inspired by the noble stand our New York comrades have maintained and will strive to follow their example.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
Organizer for Section S. F.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON.—The S. L. P. controls the City Committee of Boston, Mass., from top to bottom.

On January 29, this Committee was organized as follows:

Frank Bohmbach, Chairman;
James H. Jenness, Secretary;
Wm. H. Young, Treasurer.

It must be understood that, according to the laws of Massachusetts, this Committee was elected in the ward caucuses; consequently, a few Kangaroos succeeded in getting elected as members of this Committee. Finding, however, that the loyal Comrades were out in a large majority, they quietly resorted to attempts to block the proceedings by bluffs and vain endeavors to provoke a disturbance. Their silly efforts failing signally, they followed their usual custom, and left the hall.

An Executive Committee of five, including the Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer, was elected, as also an Auditing Committee of three, including the Chairman.

A set of rules was adopted, and also the following resolutions without a dissenting voice:

"WHEREAS, On January 8, last, a deliberate, premeditated, and fraudulent attempt was made by L. D. Usher, late Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party of this State, assisted by David Goldstein, Edward Carr, and others, to steal the legal State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of this State by means of bogus credentials and excluding from the hall legally elected members of the State Committee; be it

"RESOLVED, That the Wards and City Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Boston denounces said fraudulent action, and refuses to recognize this bogus State Committee; and be it further

"RESOLVED, That the wards and City Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Boston recognizes as the legal State Committee of Massachusetts the duly elected and legally organized State Committee, of which George R. Peare of Lynn is Chairman, Jeremiah O'Flheily of Abington Secretary, and Alfred E. Jones of Everett Treasurer; and be it finally

"RESOLVED, That the wards and City Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Boston re-affirms its allegiance to the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States, Henry Kuhn, Secretary.

JAMES H. JENNESS,
Secretary City Committee,
S. L. P., Boston, Mass.

A call to the loyal Sections of Massachusetts to vote about making permanent the temporary General Committee chosen by the Sections of Greater Boston:

The S. L. P. having polled the necessary 3 per cent. vote to make it a legal political party, the State Committee becomes a legal committee, and can no longer collect moneys from members of the Party, in the form of dues. It, therefore, becomes necessary to form a committee to transact Party business with the N. E. C., and to carry on propaganda. The Worcester conference of the S. L. P., held Sept. 25, last, voted to have the State Committee composed of Party members elected from the district known as Greater Boston; the Comrades from Greater Boston met at 724 Washington street, Boston, Jan. 14, at 2:30 p. m., and elected a committee, called the "General Committee of the Massachusetts S. L. P.," in order to distinguish it from the legal State Committee which will handle all matters concerning caucuses and conventions. As L. D. Usher never submitted the action of the conference to a vote of the Party, the temporary General Committee hereby submits the acts of the Comrades of Greater Boston to a referendum vote of the members of the Party. Vote to close March 1, 1900.

Temporary General Committee:
ALFRED E. JONES, Sec'y,
Everett, Mass.

• • •

We would also like to call the attention of the Comrades of Massachusetts to the Auxiliary. Stamps and membership cards will be forwarded to every Section in the State. The dues are 10 cents per week, and the proceeds will be used to support a permanent organizer. With the S. C. C. of 1899 doing everything in their power to block its work the Auxiliary has succeeded in accomplishing its purpose for over 6 months, and it depends on the liberality of the Comrades to continue the much needed work. Every Section should, at its next meeting, elect an Auxiliary Agent, and instruct him to push the organization. We will make a report of the work accomplished by the Organizer as soon as possible.

Temporary General Committee:
ALFRED E. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

BOSTON.—The Headquarters' Committee of Section Boston will meet on Friday, February 9, at the Scandinavian Workingmen's Hall, 1353 Columbus avenue, Boston, at 8. p. m. All members of the committee are requested to attend. W. H. CAULFIELD, Sec'y.

HAVERHILL.—WHEREAS, On January 8 last past, Martha Moore Avery and David Goldstein of Boston, and Leroy D. Usher of Worcester, with certain other Kangaroos together with some few tools and dupes of Avery and Goldstein in the city of Boston attempted to capture the legal machinery of the Socialist Labor Party for the purpose of continuing the grasp of Avery on the pocketbook of the Party, and for sundry other reasons incidental thereto, and

WHEREAS, These conspirators have set up a bogus and fraudulent State Committee for the purpose of befuddling the comrades throughout the commonwealth that their inordinate vanity and general crookedness might thereby be gratified; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By Section Haverhill, in business meeting assembled, that we recognize as the State Committee of the Massachusetts S. L. P. the one which has for its chairman George R. Peare, of Lynn, and of which Jeremiah O'Flheily, of Abington, is Secretary, and Alfred E. Jones, of Everett, is Treasurer; and be it

RESOLVED, That we request of the duly constituted authority within the Party that the rights of the S. L. P. in the premises be maintained at law and that these conspirators be held to answer for their criminal acts; and be it further

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be sent our national organ for publication, and that a copy be forwarded to the State Committee of the S. L. P., and that they be made a part of the records of this meeting.

C. W. ROYLE, Org'r.

LAWRENCE.—The Section has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Organizer, Samuel J. French; Recording Secretary, John J. Duffy; Financial Secretary, John W. Lawson; Treasurer, Robert Lawson; Lit. Agent and Agent for THE PEOPLE, John Howard; Librarian, Morris Winkler; Advisory Committee to aid in spreading circulation of THE PEOPLE: Thomas Merrigan, Wm. Worster, S. J. French, John Howard; Grievance Committee, Thos. Merrigan, James Bean, James Hennessey. In future the Section will meet every Sunday afternoon at its headquarters in Central Building, 316 Essex street. Business meeting will open at 2 P. M., after which the meeting will be conducted as an open propaganda meeting.

SAM. J. FRENCH, Org'r.

SOMERVILLE.—The Section meets at Bacon Hall, Union Square, February 1, 1900, at 8 o'clock p. m

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.—Proceedings of the General Committee:—Regular meeting Saturday, Jan. 27, 1900, 8:00 p. m., at 528 E. 11th st., Manhattan. Chairman, Arthur Keep; Vice-Chairman, Edwin O. Smith.

The following subdivisions sent new delegates:

MANHATTAN: 9th, 15th & 17th, 19th, 26th, 27th, and 32d & 33d Assembly Districts.

BROOKLYN: 12th, 13th & 14th, 16th & 18th, 19th, 20th, and Branch No. 1, 21st Assembly District.

Eighteen new members were admitted.

Roll call showed the following absentees:

MANHATTAN: 4th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 28th, 30th, and 34th & 35th Assembly Districts, and Branch No. 8 (Bohemian).

BROOKLYN: 4th, 6th, 7th, 10th, and 16th & 18th Assembly Districts. Subdivions please take notice.

The following subdivisions have failed to send delegates for the current term; and will please do so:—

MANHATTAN: 1st, 3d & 5th & 2d Assembly Districts, and Italian & Finnish Branches.

BROOKLYN: 2d, 5th, 6th, and 15th Assembly Districts, and 6th Ward Branch.

CITY COMMITTEE reported the extension of Hickey's lecture tour, and an attempted disturbance at one of these lectures, at 168 Driggs avenue, Brooklyn, by the Kangaroos was, as usual, unsuccessful. Another meeting will be held in the same District.

A long list of weekly and semi-weekly lectures was announced (see list elsewhere).

The 27th Assembly District, Manhattan, was organized.

"City Records" containing election enrollment lists have been purchased and can be secured of the Organizer.

Grand Central Palace was chartered for an Entertainment and Ball for the benefit of THE DAILY PEOPLE FUND on Saturday, March 28, 1900.

The election of officers and committees resulted as follows:

Organizer and Financial Secretary: Lazarus Abelson.
Recording Secretary: Alfred C. Kihn.
Treasurer: Eber Forbes.
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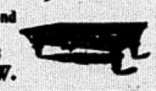

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9th—1st and 3d Monday, 8 P. M., 346 9th avenue.
12th—Every Friday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 28 Delancey street.
13th.—1st and 3d Friday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 441 West 39th street.
14th—Every Tuesday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 528 East 11th street.
15th and 17th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 P. M., at Club Rooms, 441 W. 39th street.
16th—Every Tuesday, 8 P. M. Club Rooms, 28 Avenue C.
18th—2d and 4th Thursday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 281 Avenue B.
19th and 21st—1st and 3d Monday, 8 P. M., at 2210 Broadway.
20th—1st and 3rd Thursday, at residence of H. Betz, 211 E. 28th street.
23d—2d and 4th Tuesday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 312 W. 143d street.
26th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms 414 E. 71st street.
27th—1st and 3rd Tuesday, 8 P. M., 228 3d avenue.
28th—2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 P. M., at Club Rooms, 242 E. 80th street.
30th—2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 P. M., at Club Rooms, 1706 First avenue.
32d and 33d—Every Thursday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 169 E. 109th street.
34th and 25th—Every Friday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 481 Willis avenue.
Branch 8 (Bohemian)—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M., Club Room, 414 E. 71st street.
Italian Branch—Last Sunday in month, 8 P. M., at 228 E. 106th street.
Slavonian Branch—Every Sunday, 8 P. M., at 539 W. 59th street.
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5th—2d and 4th Thursday, 8 P. M., at 32 Bartlett street.
6th—Every Monday, 8 P. M., at 43 Ellery st.
7th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8 P. M., at 208 Third avenue.
10th—Every Sunday, 8 P. M., at Wurster's Hall, 315 Washington street.
12th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8 P. M., at 67 12th street.
13th and 14th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M., 119 Franklin street.
15th—1st and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., cor. Manhattan avenue and Broadway.
16th and 18th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M., at 1898 Fulton street.
17th—2d and 4th Friday, 8 P. M., at 414 Quincy street.
19th—1st and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., at 192 Evergreen avenue.
20th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M., at 111 Linden street.
21st District, Br. 1—2d and 4th Friday, 8 P. M., at Scheillein's Hall, cor. Vermont and Atlantic avenues.
21st District, Branch 2—Every Friday, at 8 P. M., at Washington Hall, 93 Hartford avenue.
7th District (Polish)—1st Wednesday in month, at Kowalski's Hall, 657½ Third avenue.

Trades' & Societies' Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every second and fourth Sunday, at 3 P. M., at 98 Avenue C, New York.
E. SIFF, 402 Canal street, Financial Secretary.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS of 34th and 35th A. D., 481 Willis Ave. Business meeting every Friday evening. Free reading room and Pool parlor open day and evening. Free lectures every Sunday evening. Subscriptions for this paper received.

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., MEETS every first and third Sunday, at 2 P. M., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard St. Organizer J. Koplin, 307 Bartges street.

THE N. J. STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets first Sunday each month, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Club, 75 Springfield ave., Newark, N. J. Address communications to John Hossack, 105 Princeton ave., Jersey City, N. J., Sec'y.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 75 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P. Headquarters, 284 Asylum street, Room 10. City Committee meets 1st and 3d Tuesday; Branch 1 (German), 1st Monday; Branch 3 (American), 2d and 4th Monday each month, at 8 P. M.

SECTION BUFFALO, S. L. P., BRANCH No. 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., near Michigan st., upst. Public lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism every Monday, at 8 p. m., except the fourth Monday of each month, which is reserved for a business meeting. Everybody welcome. Bring friends along.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and Free Reading Room, 205½ South Main st. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p.m., at Foresters' Temple, 129½ West 1st st. cor. Spring.

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A. D., 169 E. 109th st. Business meetings every Tuesday. Free reading room open from 7.30 p. m. to 10.30. Subscriptions for this paper received.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every second and fourth Friday, at 8 p. m., at 523 E. 11th street. Secretary K. Wallberg.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 P. M., at Carpenter Hall, 781 Chapel st. Westville Branch meets every 3d Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors are welcome.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 140 East 81th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, Arbetaren.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCH 2, meets first and third Sunday of every month, at 10 A. M., at Linnea Hall, 219 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

PROGRESSIVE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, L. A. 83, S. T. & L. A., meets every first Friday evening in the month at 142 Delancey st.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY," No. 1, S. T. & L. A. Office, 257 E. Houston street. Telephone Call: 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 8 p. m.

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, Headquarters of the 23d A. D., 312 W. 143d st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Tuesdays. Free reading room. Open 8 to 10 P. M. Subscriptions for this paper received. Visitors are welcome.

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